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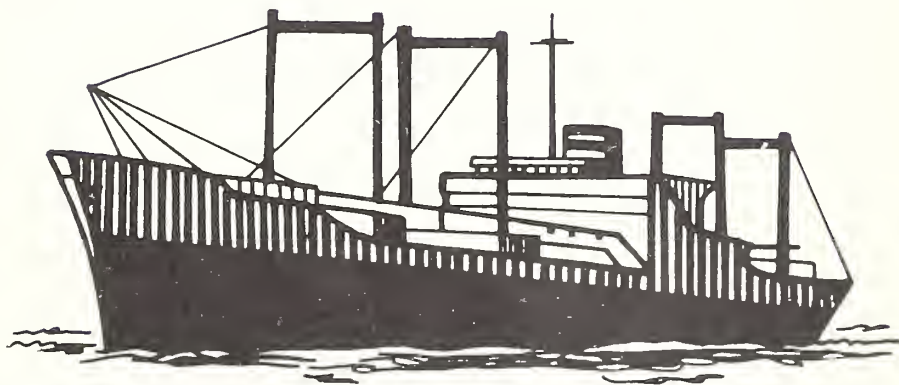
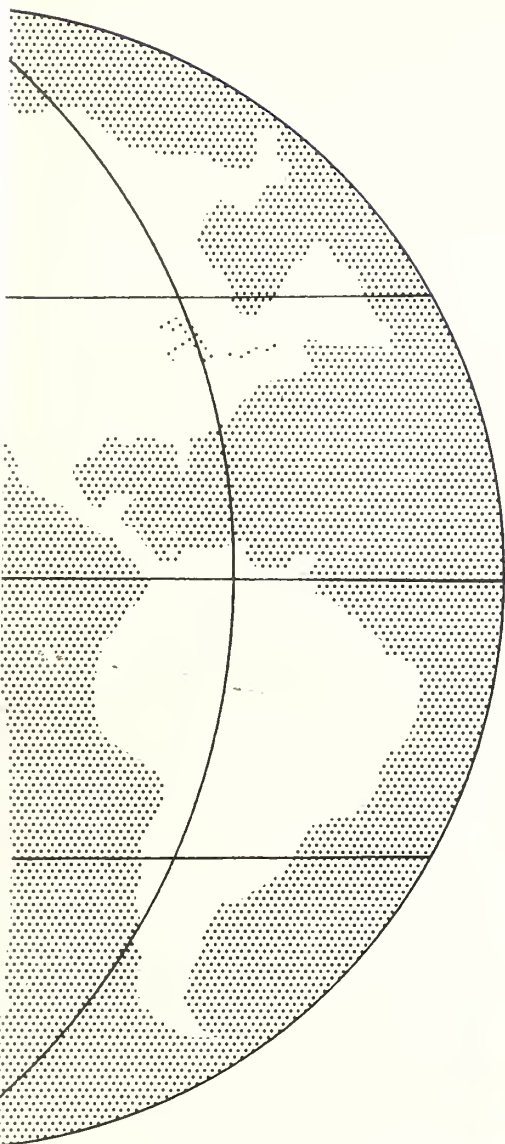
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# FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES



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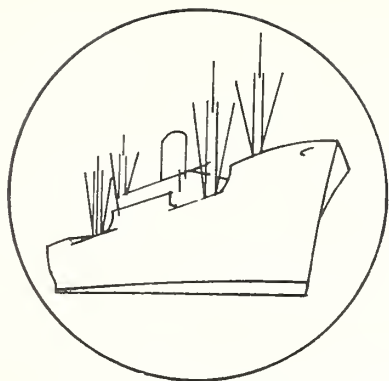
- Export Payment Assistance in 1963-64
- Imports of Fruits and Vegetables Under Quarantine in 1963-64
- Export Highlights
- Import Highlights
- Trade Statistics, July-January

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Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch  
Development and Trade Analysis Division  
Economic Research Service



# FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES

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## Digest

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Of the \$6,074 million of U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal 1963-64, 38 percent received export payments. These payments are made whenever specified U.S. price-supported commodities will not move in international trade without some form of compensation to the exporter who buys at the domestic price and sells in foreign markets at a lower world price. In 1963-64, export payments of \$822 million were made on behalf of exports of wheat and flour, cotton, milled rice, dairy products, tobacco, oilseeds and products, and peanuts. The lead article in this issue reviews export payment assistance to U.S. exports of farm products during fiscal 1963-64 and summarizes developments in export payment programs during the past year.

\* \* \* \* \*

Statistics on imports of fruits and vegetables under quarantine have appeared regularly in USDA foreign trade publications for a number of years. Data for fiscal 1963-64 are included in this issue. Fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables and certain types of nuts entering the United States are subject to provisions of plant quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Agricultural Research Service. Inspectors at ports of entry are required to inspect imports of fruits and vegetables from all sources except Canada for harmful insects and diseases.

\* \* \* \* \*

U.S. agricultural exports totaled \$3,782 million in July-February of fiscal 1964-65, down 6 percent from a year earlier. July-December exports ran 9 percent above the year earlier level, but January and February exports were sharply reduced, owing to the longshoremen's strike at East Coast and Gulf ports. July-February exports running above year ago levels included oilseeds and oilseed products, dairy products, animal fats and oils, and hides and skins. Exports were notably reduced for poultry products, feed grains, rice, wheat and flour, cotton, tobacco, and vegetables and preparations.

U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community (EEC) totaled \$785 million in July-January of fiscal 1964-65 compared with \$787 million for the same months in 1963-64. Exports of commodities subject to variable levies declined to \$241 million from \$272 million. Most of this decline was due to smaller exports of wheat, which EEC imported in large quantities last year because of reduced production and lower quality there. Exports of commodities not subject to EEC variable levies rose to \$544 million in July-January from \$515 million in the like period of 1963-64. Most of the increase reflected large shipments of vegetable oils, protein meal, and soybeans.

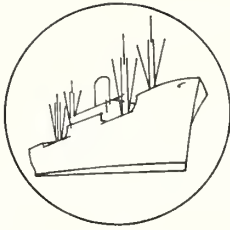
\* \* \* \* \*

U.S. agricultural exports to the 8 countries of the European Soviet Bloc expanded dramatically in fiscal 1963-64, mainly reflecting unusually large grain shipments to the USSR and Poland. There were also increased shipments to Hungary, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia. Shipments to the Soviet Bloc increased to \$312 million in 1963-64 from \$103 million a year earlier; extremely poor European wheat harvests in 1963 were mainly responsible.

\* \* \* \* \*

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption declined to \$2,246 million in July-January of fiscal 1964-65 from \$2,416 million a year earlier. The longshoremen's strike reduced imports in January 1965. July-January declines were concentrated in supplementary (partially competitive) products, principally beef and veal and sugar. These declines more than offset increased imports of apparel wool, tobacco, and a number of other items. Imports of complementary (noncompetitive) products increased slightly, with larger imports of bananas about offsetting reductions in carpet wool and other items.





## SPECIAL in this issue

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EXPORT PAYMENT ASSISTANCE TO U.S. AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS,  
FISCAL YEAR 1963-64

by

Eleanor N. DeBlois <sup>1/</sup>

### Introduction

U.S. agricultural exports account for about one-fifth of world exports of these commodities. In fiscal 1963-64 nearly three-quarters of the total consisted of commercial sales for dollars. Slightly over one-fourth moved under Government-financed programs <sup>2/</sup>, including: (1) Sales for foreign currency; (2) barter of agricultural commodities for strategic materials to be stockpiled and for goods, equipment, and services required abroad by other U.S. Government agencies; (3) donations; and (4) long-term supply and dollar credit sales.

Some U.S. price-supported commodities will not move in international trade without some form of compensation to the exporter who purchases at the domestic price and sells in foreign markets at a lower world price. This compensation takes the form of an export payment in cash or in kind on some commodities exported from commercial stocks. For other commodities, the exporter may purchase at competitive world prices Government-owned stocks or stocks pledged to the Commodity Credit Corporation (CCC) for price-support loans. For a few commodities, both payment-in-kind and sales-for-export programs have been conducted by CCC. Sales-for-export and export payment-in-kind and in-cash programs are constantly under review and modifications are made to meet changing supply and export demand situations.

Export payments ultimately benefit the U.S. farmer. In effect, they enable him to sell his products on the domestic market at one price and to sell substantial quantities in foreign markets at a lower world market price. Export payments in cash or in kind make possible the channeling directly into export of private stocks which might otherwise accumulate in Government inventories; sales-for-export programs reduce Government stocks, thus cutting storage and other costs of maintaining excessive inventories.

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<sup>2/</sup> Exports under Government-financed programs and commercial sales were discussed in "Commercial Sales Dominated Agricultural Exports in Fiscal Year 1963-64," in the November-December 1964 issue of this publication.

The United States Government is not alone in its supporting role in the production, pricing, and marketing of agricultural commodities. Governments throughout the world are involved in programs designed to support their farm economies.

The proportion of U.S. agricultural exports receiving export payment assistance in relation to total agricultural exports is considerably below levels of similar assistance to farm product exports by some other countries. The U.S. programs are designed and administered to obtain equitable shares of world trade for U.S. commodities and are operated in conjunction with domestic price support and production control programs.

The term "export payment" in this article includes export payments in cash or in kind and differentials between U.S. domestic market and CCC sales price for commodities sold for export from Government-owned or price-support loan stocks at competitive world prices.

This article reviews the extent of export payment assistance to U.S. exports of farm products for fiscal 1963-64 and summarizes the developments in export payment programs during the past year. (The February-March 1964 issue of this publication carried a similar article for 1962-63.)

U.S. agricultural exports reached a record \$6,074 million in fiscal 1963-64, nearly \$1 billion above the previous year. Dollar sales set a record of \$4,512 million (74 percent of total exports). Exports under Government-financed programs totaled \$1,562 million (26 percent) (table 1)(figure 1).

An estimated \$1,380 million (23 percent of total exports) of the \$4,512 million exported commercially for dollars received export payment assistance, and \$3,132 million (51 percent) did not have Government assistance. A larger proportion of dollar sales received export payments in 1963-64 than during the previous year, principally because of the larger volume of exports of wheat and flour, cotton, rice and certain dairy products facilitated by this form of assistance.

Of the \$1,562 million exported under Government-financed programs, an estimated \$913 million (15 percent of total exports) received export payment assistance, \$310 million (5 percent) did not receive such assistance, and \$339 million (6 percent) consisted of donations under Titles II and III of Public Law 480.

Wheat and flour, cotton, rice, certain dairy products, and peanuts made up nearly all of the \$2,293 million exports facilitated by export payments (including both Government-financed and commercial exports). Only a small part of the exports of tobacco and oilseeds and products received export payment assistance.

The principal commodities making up the \$3,442 million exports which did not receive export payment assistance (including both Government-financed and commercial exports), were 98 percent of the exports of oilseeds and products, 96 percent of tobacco exports, and all exports of feed grains and rye, animals and products (except dairy), and fruits and vegetables.

Estimated total export payments amounted to \$821.7 million with all but 1 percent of the total made on exports of wheat and flour, cotton, rice, and certain dairy products (table 2).



Table 1.--U.S. agricultural exports for dollars and under Government-financed programs, with and without the assistance of export payments: Estimated value by commodity, year ending June 30, 1964

Commodity	Commercial sales for dollars			Exports under Government- financed programs 1/			Total agricultural exports 2/		
	With export pay- ments 3/	Without export pay- ments	Total	With export pay- ments 3/	Without export pay- ments	Total	With export pay- ments 3/	Without export pay- ments	Total
	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/	3/
-- Million dollars --									
Wheat and flour .....	604	2	606	679	73	160	912	1,283	75
Cotton .....	530	4/5/	530	140	4/5/	---	140	670	4/5/
Rice, milled .....	132	---	132	84	---	---	84	216	---
Dairy products .....	83	28	111	9	20	121	150	92	48
Tobacco .....	14	372	386	1	34	---	35	15	406
Oilseeds and products .....	11	757	768	4/	76	8	84	11	833
Peanuts .....	6	4/	6	---	---	---	---	6	4/
Feed grains and rye .....	---	746	746	---	72	13	85	---	818
Animals and products, except dairy .....	---	539	539	---	30	---	30	---	569
Fruits and vegetables and preparations ....	---	437	437	---	1	---	1	---	438
Other .....	---	251	251	---	4	37	41	---	255
Total .....	1,380	3,132	4,512	913	310	339	1,562	2,293	3,442
Column total as per- cent of total	23	51	74	15	5	6	26	38	56
exports .....								6	100

1/ Includes programs authorized by P.L. 83-480, Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended, and P.L. 87-195, Act for International Development of 1961, as amended. Donations are under Titles II and III of P.L. 83-480. See "Commercial Sales Dominated Agricultural Exports in Fiscal Year 1963-64" (Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, November-December 1964).

2/ Declared value of export does not include export payment since exporter does not receive the amount of the export payment from importer. (See table 2.)

3/ Exports of wheat grain were assisted by export payments in kind and wheat flour by payments in cash both under and outside the International Wheat Agreement. Exports of upland cotton, nonfat dry milk, butter, and milkfat products included in dairy products) received payments in kind. Exports of rice received payments in kind or in cash. Tobacco exports received payments in cash under Sec. 32 of P.L. 74-320 of 1935, as amended. Upland cotton, nonfat dry milk, butter (exported as butteroil or milkfat products), and cheese (included in dairy products), flaxseed (exported as seed or linseed oil -- included in oilseeds and products), and peanuts were sold for export from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic market price (peanuts at less than domestic market price for edible purposes).

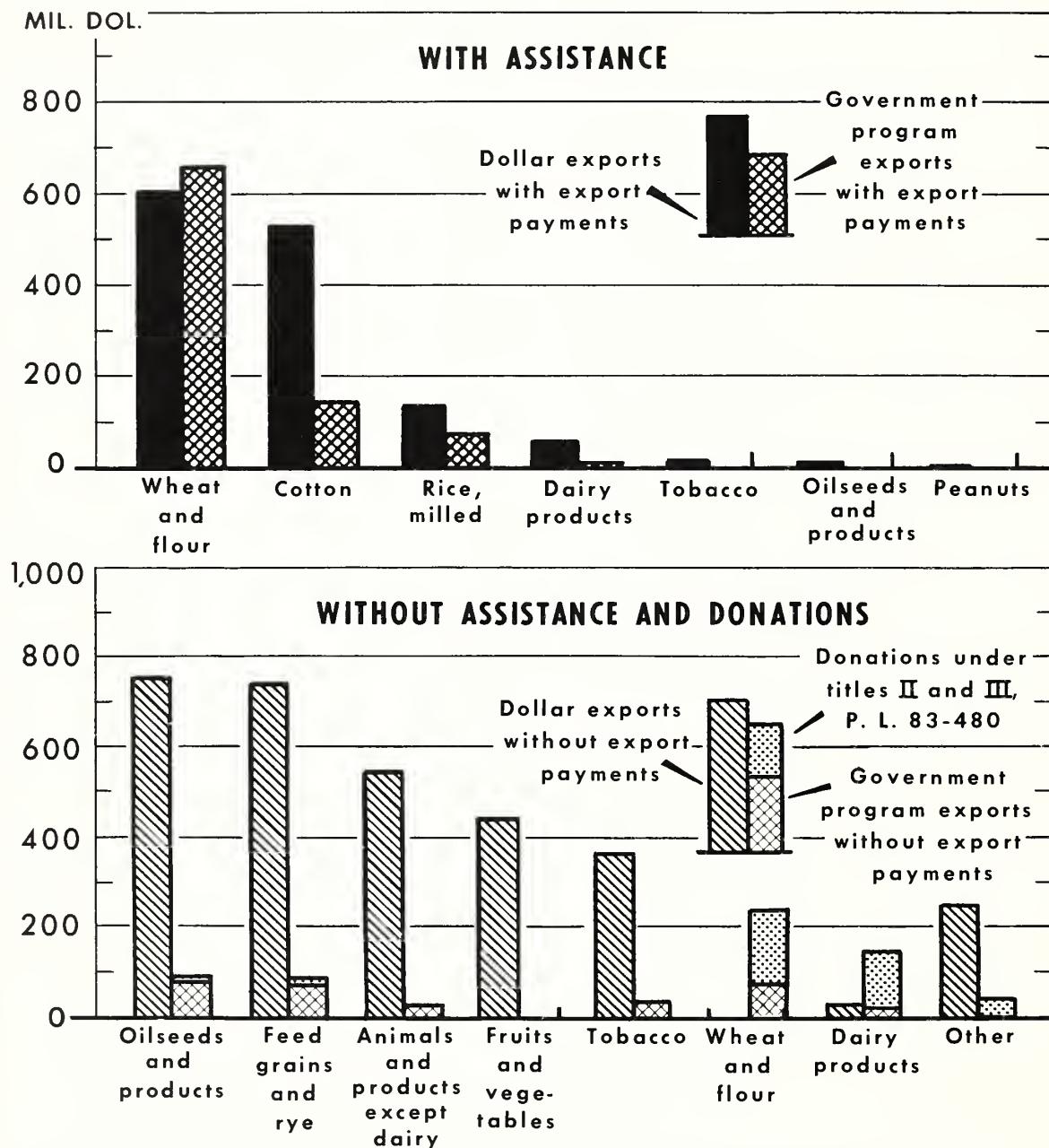
4/ Less than \$500,000.

5/ Extra long staple cotton.

6/ Total exports of dairy products include an estimated \$57 million for donations of butter and butteroil and total exports of oilseeds and products included an estimated \$3 million for donations of vegetable oil under Title III, P.L. 83-480, included by the Bureau of the Census in "other food for relief and charity."

# EXPORTS OF U. S. AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES WITH AND WITHOUT EXPORT PAYMENT ASSISTANCE

July-June 1963-64



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. ERS 3527-65(2) ECONOMIC RESEARCH SERVICE

Fig. 1

Table 2.--Estimated export payments 1/ on U.S. agricultural exports: Average per unit and total, year ending June 30, 1964

Commodity	: Unit:	Average per unit	Total
			Million dollars
		<u>Dollars</u>	
Wheat and flour .....	Bu. :	<u>2/</u> 0.56	427.0
Cotton .....	Bale:	<u>3/</u> 42.50	218.8
Rice .....	Cwt.:	<u>4/</u> 2.28	71.7
Milk, nonfat dry .....	Lb. :	<u>5/</u> .082	55.4
Butter .....	Lb. :	<u>5/</u> .34	35.0
Milkfat (butteroil, anhydrous milkfat, ghee, etc.) .....	Lb. :	<u>5/</u> .42	5.4
Cheese .....	Lb. :	<u>6/</u> .16	.8
Tobacco .....	Lb. :	<u>7/</u> .093	2.9
Flaxseed .....	Bu. :	<u>6/</u> .06	.2
Peanuts .....	Lb. :	<u>6/</u> .07	4.5
Total .....	:	---	821.7

1/ Export payments consist of payments in kind and in cash and the estimated differential between the domestic market price and CCC export sales price on sales for export from CCC stocks. Export payments are not included in the declared value of agricultural exports, as shown in table 1, as the exporter does not receive the amount of the export payment from the importer.

2/ Average payment in kind on wheat, 55 cents, and average payment in cash on wheat equivalent of wheat flour, 74 cents per bushel.

3/ Based on cotton export payment-in-kind rate of 8.5 cents per pound x 500 pound bale. Total does not include cotton products equalization payments of \$17.5 million.

4/ Average of payments in cash and in kind.

5/ Weighted average of payments in kind and estimated differential between domestic market price and CCC export sales price.

6/ Estimated differential between domestic market price and CCC export sales price. Export payment for peanuts is estimated differential between domestic market price of peanuts for edible purposes and CCC sales price.

7/ Average payment in cash under Section 32 of P.L. 74-320, 1935.

Export payment programs were modified to meet changing supply and export demand situations; because of changes in domestic price-support and other programs authorized by the Agricultural Act of 1964, which necessitated revisions in export payment programs; and to provide greater flexibility in the redemption of payment-in-kind certificates issued under certain export programs.

#### Commodities Partially or Wholly Assisted by Export Payments in Fiscal Year 1963-64

#### Modification in Terms of Export Payment-in-kind Certificate Redemptions

On December 14, 1964, USDA announced revisions designed to provide greater flexibility in the redemption of payment-in-kind certificates issued under

certain export programs. Under the new arrangement, Export Commodity Certificate (Form CCC-341), which will be issued by CCC, will be redeemable in any CCC-owned commodity, and tobacco under loan, offered for sale under a regulation or announcement issued by CCC providing for redemption of such certificates. All commodities delivered by CCC in redemption of such certificates must be exported in accordance with terms and conditions of sales programs under which the commodity is acquired. The new certificate will be redeemable by CCC in eligible commodities at face value for a period of 1 year from date of issuance.

Program regulations have been issued to permit redemption of the certificates in CCC-owned wheat, cotton (upland and extra long staple), dairy products, flaxseed, rice, feed grains, peanuts, and tobacco under price support loan, all for export only.

Revisions in redemption of payment-in-kind programs have also been made in the purchase-donation programs for wheat flour, bulgur, and rolled wheat.

The revisions will not apply to payment-in-kind certificates issued under contracts made by CCC prior to issuance of the applicable program announcement or amendment. They will not apply to certificates issued under the cotton equalization program (see page 14), the cotton domestic allotment program, or the wheat and feed grain diversion and price-support programs.

#### Revised CCC Export Credit Sales Program

On December 28, 1964, USDA announced that the CCC export credit sales program had been revised to provide deferred payment terms in connection with certain agricultural commodities from private stocks. Earlier, export credit arrangements had been available only for commodities in CCC inventory or tobacco under loan to CCC. (Regulations for the new program are included in "Export Credit Regulations, GSM-3," issued by the Office of the General Sales Manager, Foreign Agricultural Service, on February 11, 1965.)

Under the revised program, exporters who ship from private stocks will receive Export Commodity Certificate (CCC-341) for an amount equal to the port value of the commodity. Such certificates may be transferred or may be used for the purchase of commodities from CCC inventory (or tobacco under loan to CCC) for export pursuant to announcements issued by CCC providing for redemption of such certificates. Exporters may ship from private stocks although the same commodity is available from CCC. Provisions of the previous CCC export credit sales program are not changed by this announcement, except that exports from private stocks may be made under existing approved credit applications.

#### Wheat and Flour

U.S. exports of wheat and flour in fiscal 1963-64 totaled \$1,518 million, \$360 million higher than in 1962-63. The increase of \$327 million in dollar sales of wheat and flour accounted for one-third of the total rise of \$977 million in dollar exports of all commodities. Sales of wheat and flour for dollars made up 40 percent of total exports of this grain in fiscal 1963-64 compared with 24 percent a year earlier. Demand for U.S. wheat was stimulated by a decline in wheat production in Western Europe, the Soviet Bloc, and in Japan. These areas purchased over 75 percent of U.S. dollar exports of wheat.



Exports of wheat and flour were assisted by export payments in kind for wheat grain and by payments in cash for wheat flour during the year, including sales under the International Wheat Agreement and nonagreement sales.

The International Wheat Council has agreed to recommend to the Governments of member countries an extension by protocol of the 1962 International Wheat Agreement without amendment for a period of 1 year beginning August 1, 1965. The present agreement became effective August 1, 1962, for a 3-year period. The protocol providing for the prolongation of the agreement will be opened for signature in Washington from March 22 to April 23, 1965. The extension will become effective if the requisite number of Governments deposit instruments of acceptance on or before July 15, 1965.

Exports under the barter and CCC credit sales programs were facilitated by sales from Government-owned stocks at world prices, i.e., domestic prices less export payment allowances.

Because of the exceptionally heavy export demand, U.S. domestic wheat prices were strong during most of the year. During the latter part of May and in June 1964, before export certificates, as described below, were required to be furnished, prices adjusted to the lower price-support level for the 1964 crop. During this period, hard winter wheat at Gulf and Atlantic ports was competitive in foreign markets without the assistance of export payments.

The \$75 million shown in table 1 as exports of wheat and flour without export payments represents the estimated value (based on inspections for export) of exports of hard winter wheat from Gulf and Atlantic ports during the last week in May and the month of June 1964. Most of this wheat was shipped under Title I, Title III-barter, and Title IV of P.L. 480.

The average export payment during fiscal 1963-64, based on records of the Fiscal Division, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, was 55 cents per bushel on wheat grain and 74 cents per bushel on the wheat equivalent of wheat flour, and the average payment on wheat and flour was 56 cents per bushel. Total export payments on wheat and flour, as reported by the Fiscal Division, amounted to \$427 million.

Modifications in export payment programs for wheat and flour.--On July 12, 1963, the export payment program for durum wheat was changed from a fixed daily announced export payment rate, as for other wheat classes, to a payment rate determined by bidding. Sporadic trade in durum wheat in the world market made an export payment rate determined by bids and acceptances a more satisfactory means of keeping U.S. export prices responsive to world demand.

Wheat legislation, Public Law 88-297, approved April 11, 1964, bolstered farm income from wheat by providing cooperating farmers a price-support loan for the 1964 crop of \$1.30 per bushel (national average) and with domestic and export marketing certificates. The domestic marketing certificate, covering the producer's share in the national marketing allocation for domestic use, was valued at 70 cents per bushel. The export marketing certificate was valued at 25 cents per bushel. For the 1964 crop, the loan rate is \$1.25 per bushel, the value of domestic marketing certificates is 75 cents, and the value of export marketing certificates is 30 cents per bushel.

Export payments on wheat continue as necessary to bridge the gap between the domestic market price plus the cost of the export certificate and the world level. Wheat used in flour is subject to domestic marketing certificates. Export payments continue on flour exports if the cost to millers of wheat plus domestic certificates is above world prices.

### Cotton

U.S. exports of cotton totaled \$670 million in fiscal 1963-64, about \$180 million higher than in the previous year. All of the increase was in commercial exports for dollars. The upward trend in foreign free world cotton consumption, heavier purchases by Communist countries in free world markets, and the building up of relatively low stocks in foreign importing countries contributed to the advance.

Sales for export from Government-owned and loan stocks at competitive world prices, supplemented by the payment-in-kind program for exports from commercial stocks, facilitated U.S. exports of upland cotton. Exports under these programs are described below. The relatively small quantity of domestically produced extra long staple cotton exported during the period received no export payment assistance, since sales for export of such cotton from CCC stocks did not begin until 1964-65. The cotton export payment-in-kind rate in fiscal 1963-64 was 8.5 cents per pound or \$42.50 for a 500 pound bale. Estimated export payments, including the differential on export sales, amounted to \$218.8 million.

CCC sales-for-export and payment-in-kind programs for the 1963-64 August-July cotton marketing year.--To assure adequate stocks of American upland cotton of all grades and staples for export during the 1963-64 cotton marketing year, USDA on March 29, 1963, announced a sales-for-export program for upland cotton in CCC inventory. From the first opening of bids on April 15, 1963, through July 1964, over 4,851,000 bales were sold on a competitive bid basis for export before August 1, 1964.

On March 29, 1963, the Department also announced a payment-in-kind cotton export program for cotton exported from commercial stocks. Payment-in-kind certificates issued under this program, at 8.5 cents per pound, covered nearly 34,000 bales.

A supplemental cotton sales-for-export program was announced on March 12, 1964. Under this program, upland cotton from 1963-crop loans was made available for export during the remainder of the 1963-64 marketing year. Minimum export prices were announced and offers received to purchase CCC's interest in 1963-crop upland loan cotton for export. Persons eligible to purchase CCC's interest were those eligible to redeem cotton under the CCC cotton loan program (borrowers or purchasers of their equities). Under this program, the Department was able to move nearly 657,000 bales of new-crop upland cotton directly into export channels.

An additional 538,000 bales were applied under the barter and CCC credit sales programs for export during the 1963-64 cotton marketing year.



The quantities sold and the payment-in-kind certificates issued were for export during the 1963-64 cotton marketing year, whereas the exports reported in the statistical summary cover the 1963-64 fiscal year.

CCC sales-for-export program for the 1964-65 and 1965-66 cotton marketing year.-- On September 9, 1964, USDA announced an upland cotton export sales program covering the 1964-65 and 1965-66 cotton marketing years. A relatively high proportion of total cotton stocks was in CCC inventory and a sales-for-export program was considered advisable to assure that adequate stocks of all grades and staples would be available for export. Sales under this program are made in alternate weeks on a competitive bid basis at world market prices for export not later than 120 days from date of sale or July 31, 1966, whichever is earlier. Exports under this program will be included in the statistical summaries for fiscal years 1964-65 and 1965-66.

CCC sales for export under the CCC export credit sales program and against barter contracts.-- On September 28, 1964, the Department announced a sales-for-export program on a competitive bid basis for cotton for export under the CCC credit sales program and against barter contracts.

CCC sales of domestically produced extra long staple cotton.-- On July 9, 1964, USDA announced that it would soon begin a sales-for-export program for domestically grown extra long staple cotton in CCC price-support inventory. Subject to the state of the market, such cotton would be offered for sale periodically on a competitive bid basis and sales would be made at not less than world market price, as determined by CCC, in a manner designed to avoid disruption of markets. Bids accepted during the remainder of calendar 1964 were limited to 5,000 running bales per month.

Under Section 3 of P.L. 88-638, enacted October 9, 1964, the Secretary of Agriculture is directed to make CCC stocks of extra long staple cotton acquired through price-support operations available for export sale at prices not in excess of prices in other exporting countries whenever extra long staple cotton is determined to be in surplus supply. On November 10, 1964, the Department announced its determination that, for purposes of its sales-for-export program, the surplus supply of extra long staple cotton for the 1964-65 cotton marketing year is 165,700 bales.

Monthly sales quotas of 5,000 bales were established for November and December 1964. Monthly sales quotas of 18,000 bales for January through July 1965 were also established. Each monthly quota runs from the beginning to the end of the respective month without a carryover of any unsold portion into the next month. Sales under this program will be reflected in the statistical summary of exports for the 1964-65 fiscal year.

Export market acreage.-- Cotton legislation applicable to the 1964 and 1965 cotton crops provides for export market acreage in addition to the effective farm allotment when this additional acreage will not interfere with reducing the carryover of upland cotton by at least a million bales a year. For 1964, the export acreage was set at 5 percent of the effective allotment. The effective allotment for a farm is the farm allotment after any release or reapportionment. The production of the export acreage must be exported and is not eligible for price-support, export subsidy, or equalization payments. A total of 47,816 acres

of cotton was planted under export acreage allotments. Exports from this acreage will be reflected in the statistical summary for fiscal 1964-65.

On December 31, 1964 USDA announced that no export market acreage for cotton would be authorized for 1965. Under the Agricultural Act of 1964, when the carryover is in excess of 8 million bales, export market acreage for the 1965 crop cannot be authorized unless the Secretary determines that the carryover of upland cotton at the end of the marketing year (July 31, 1966) will be at least 1 million bales less than the carryover at the beginning of the marketing year. The estimated carryover on July 31, 1966, will be somewhat below a year earlier, but the reduction will not be enough for authorization of export market acreage.

Cotton products equalization payment program.--Under this program, cash equalization payments of \$17.5 million were made to exporters of cotton products during fiscal 1963-64. These payments were made on the raw cotton content of cotton products to reflect the approximate difference between the domestic market price and the export price of raw cotton. Exports under this program are not shown in the statistical summary for 1963-64, since cotton products are not included with agricultural commodities in official U.S. trade statistics.

This program was continued on a month-to-month basis after July 31, 1963, pending enactment of legislation affecting cotton. The base equalization payment rate under the CCC's cotton products export program was reduced to 2 cents per pound for the interim period from the enactment of the Agricultural Act of 1964 on April 11, 1964, through July 31, 1964. This change was made to adjust payments under the program to reflect the approximate difference between the lower price of upland cotton to domestic users authorized by the Act and the export price. (See the following section.) Prior to this amendment, the base equalization payment rate for the cotton products export program was the same as the payment rate in effect for the Department's cotton export payment-in-kind program. The cotton products equalization program was terminated on July 31, 1964.

Cotton equalization payment-in-kind program.--Prior to the enactment of P.L. 88-297, the Agricultural Act of 1964, on April 11, 1964, domestic and world prices had diverged to such an extent that an export payment of 8.5 cents per pound was required to enable U.S. cotton to compete in world markets. Foreign buyers could purchase cotton produced in the United States for considerably less than the price U.S. mills had to pay. U.S. mills were at a competitive disadvantage with foreign mills and domestic cotton was at a disadvantage with man-made fibers.

The 1964 cotton legislation provides for establishment of a cotton equalization payment-in-kind program to eliminate inequities due to differences in the cost of raw upland cotton to domestic and foreign users and to expand domestic consumption of U.S. upland cotton. Payments are currently made under this program through the issuance of payment-in-kind certificates to cotton handlers (textile mills, exporters, and other buyers and sellers of cotton at any point in the marketing channel). The law prohibits making these payments to producers.

Payment-in-kind certificates issued under this program differ from Export Commodity Certificates (Form CCC-341) since they may be redeemed only in CCC-owned cotton at domestic market prices, and the cotton so acquired may be sold in either the domestic or export market.

An interim cotton equalization payment-in-kind program applicable to U.S. upland cotton began on April 11, 1964, and was in effect through July 31, 1964. The rate of payment under the interim program was 6.5 cents per pound.

For the 1964-65 cotton marketing year, the initial rate of payment is 6.5 cents per pound for eligible cotton, both domestically consumed and exported.

On January 25, 1965, the Department announced that the initial payment-in-kind rate in the 1965-66 marketing year under the cotton equalization program will be determined and announced at a later date. With the reduction of 1 cent a pound in the price-support loan rate for the 1965 crop, U.S. market prices in the marketing year beginning August 1, 1965, are expected to be lower than in the current marketing year; the payment rate is expected to be reduced accordingly. Based on present estimates of the relationship between U.S. domestic prices and world prices, the initial payment-in-kind rate for the 1965-66 marketing year is likely to approximate 5.75 cents per pound.

CCC sales of foreign-grown extra long staple stockpile cotton.--On May 31, 1963, the Department announced a special sales-for-export program for foreign-grown extra long staple cotton released from the Strategic and Critical Materials Stockpile. This cotton is offered on a competitive bid basis at not less than the world market price as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture. Sales began under the program just prior to the end of fiscal 1962-63.

Several commercial sales quotas have been established for the export of Egyptian and Sudanese extra long staple from the stockpile. These quotas totaled 82,000 bales (500 pound equivalent) from the beginning of the program through June 1964. Monthly sales quotas of 15,000 bales for July through December 1964 and 2,000 bales for January through July 1965 were established. About 75,000 running bales of Egyptian and 8,100 running bales of Sudanese cotton had been sold through January 1965.

The release of cotton from the U.S. stockpile was designed to alleviate the tight world situation for extra long staple cotton and to provide an opportunity for disposal of surplus stockpile supplies.

Sales of cotton from the stockpile are not reflected in U.S. exports of domestic merchandise as shown in table 1, but are reported by the Bureau of the Census as U.S. exports of foreign merchandise.

## Rice

Exports of U.S. milled rice in fiscal 1963-64 reached a record \$216 million. Commercial exports for dollars rose \$59 million to a record \$132 million.

All rice exports were made with the assistance of export payments in kind or in cash. The average export payment was \$2.28 per hundredweight and such payments totaled \$71.7 million during the year.

Under the export payment program for rice, begun in 1958, payment-in-kind export certificates for this commodity were redeemable in rice or feed grains from CCC stocks. Beginning August 1, 1963, export payment certificates under the rice payment-in-kind program were redeemable in cash 60 days after export or in



kind immediately after export. The amendment to the rice export payment-in-kind program, described on page 10 eliminated the option for cash redemption.

### Dairy Products

U.S. exports of dairy products reached \$261 million in fiscal 1963-64, including the estimated value of donations of butter and anhydrous milkfat under Title III, P.L. 480 (\$57 million), which are included in "Other food for relief and charity" by the Bureau of the Census. Exports of dairy products were \$93 million above those for 1962-63 and the highest since 1955-56, when they totaled \$283 million. Advances in dollar exports of nonfat dry milk and butter largely accounted for the increase of \$51 million in dollar shipments of dairy products over 1962-63. The payment-in-kind and sales-for-export programs for dairy products encouraged exports from commercial as well as from Government-owned stocks.

Commercial exports of dairy products without export payments, which totaled \$28 million during the year, consisted mostly of evaporated and condensed milk, dried whole milk, and infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk.

Nonfat dry milk.--Nearly all 1963-64 exports of nonfat dry milk, except donations, were assisted by payments in kind or consisted of sales from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic market prices.

During fiscal 1963-64, nonfat dry milk was exported to Japan under a contract announced April 30, 1963, calling for the sale at 5 cents per pound of 187,391,000 pounds for use in a planned expansion of the Japanese school lunch program. During 1963-64, more than half of Japan's 17.4 million children of school age were supplied with U.S. milk at school. An additional sale at 6 cents per pound of 132,276,000 pounds of U.S. nonfat dry milk to Japan was announced on June 3, 1964. This milk will be used during the 1964-65 school year and will bring to approximately 868 million pounds the total of sales to Japan under similar arrangements since 1950.

USDA announced on August 15, 1963, the sale to Italy of 5,511,500 pounds of nonfat dry milk at 5 cents per pound for use in school lunch and other programs to feed needy children. An additional sale of 8,818,400 pounds at 6 cents per pound was announced on May 18, 1964.

Export payments for nonfat dry milk included payments in kind and differentials between the domestic market price and CCC sales price on sales from CCC stocks under the sales-for-export program, and on sales at concessional prices to Japan and Italy. These payments averaged 8.2 cents per pound and totaled an estimated \$55.4 million.

Butter, anhydrous milkfat, and other high milkfat products.--It is estimated that all exports of butter and other high milkfat products were assisted by payments in kind or sales from Government-owned stocks at less than domestic market prices. Export payments included payments in kind and differentials between the domestic market price and the CCC sales price on sales from CCC stocks. The payments averaged 34 cents per pound for butter and 42 cents per pound for milkfat. Estimated export payments totaled \$35.0 million for butter and \$5.4 million for milkfat.

Cheese.--An estimated \$1.5 million, 85 percent of 1963-64 exports of natural and processed cheddar cheese, was exported from CCC stocks at less than domestic market price. On August 15, 1963, USDA announced the sale to Italy of 2,865,980 pounds of processed American cheddar cheese at 14.5 cents per pound for use in programs to feed needy children.

The average export payment, including differentials on sales for export and concessional sales to Italy, was 16 cents per pound; the estimated total export payment was \$0.8 million.

On January 6, 1965, the Department announced an additional sale of 2,204,600 pounds (1,000 metric tons) of processed cheddar cheese at 22 cents per pound to Italy for school lunch and other child feeding programs. Since donations for school lunch operations in Italy under P.L. 480 were discontinued, Italy has regularly purchased cheese and other U.S. agricultural commodities for dollars for the school lunch program.

Modifications in export payment-in-kind programs for dairy products.--The first payment-in-kind program for nonfat dry milk which was on an announced rate basis, became effective June 27, 1962. This program was terminated on May 22, 1964. A modified payment-in-kind program on a competitive bid basis became effective August 4, 1964. Until December 11, 1964, payments were in the form of negotiable certificates redeemable for dairy products, wheat, rice, and feed grains from CCC stocks. The payment-in-kind program for dairy products, including nonfat dry milk, announced December 11, 1964, is described below.

On October 30, 1963, the Department announced a payment-in-kind export program for dairy products containing 75 percent or more milkfat. Eligible products included butter, anhydrous milkfat, butteroil, ghee and other products containing not less than 75 percent milkfat. Under this program, exporters who shipped products from private stocks received payments in the form of negotiable certificates redeemable for the purchase of dairy products, wheat, feed grains, or rice from CCC stocks. Payment rates under this program were announced in advance. The program was terminated on November 23, 1964.

On December 11, 1964, the Department announced an export program for dairy products, including Extra Grade nonfat dry milk, U.S. Grade A butter, and milkfat products equivalent to U.S. Grade A. Under this program, exporters may submit offers stating the products, the quantity to be exported, and the export payment rate at which the exporter is willing to make shipment. The export payment is in the form of Export Commodity Certificate (CCC-341) redeemable by CCC at face value in any commodity offered for export sale under a CCC regulation or announcement providing for redemption of such certificates.

Modifications in sales-for-export programs for dairy products.--Sales for export from CCC stocks, on the basis of prices announced in advance, were discontinued for nonfat dry milk at the end of May 1964 and for butter at the end of November 1964. Cheese continues to be offered for export sale on an announced price basis.

Nonfat dry milk, butter, and cheese continue to be offered for export sale on a competitive bid basis.

## Tobacco

U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco during fiscal 1963-64 totaled \$421 million, \$43 million above a year earlier. All of the increase was in commercial sales for dollars. Exports under Government-financed programs declined slightly from 1962-63. The relatively higher quality of the 1963 crop of U.S. flue-cured tobacco than the preceding crop, decreased production in some foreign producing countries, and the low stock position of U.S. leaf in some important world markets contributed to the increase.

Only 31.1 million pounds, less than 6 percent of the 532 million pounds of unmanufactured tobacco exported from the United States during fiscal 1963-64, received the assistance of payments in cash. The estimated export value of tobacco exports assisted by export payments was \$15 million; the average export payment, 9.3 cents per pound; and export payments totaled \$2.9 million.

Exports under the payment-in-cash program the past 3 fiscal years totaled 59 million pounds and export payments totaled \$6.2 million. Data for 1961-62 and 1962-63 included in the above totals, are based on more complete recording and differ from quantities and values reported earlier for those years. Current records indicate that 2.7 million pounds were exported under this program in 1961-62 and 25.2 million pounds in 1962-63. Export payments totaled \$0.3 million in 1961-62 and \$3.0 million in 1962-63.

The period for making sales under this program was continued through November 30, 1964 and the period for making shipments through March 31, 1965. On November 30, 1964 when the period for making sales closed, applications had been received covering 68.5 million pounds of which nearly 63 million pounds had been exported, and total export payments of \$6.6 million had been made since the beginning of the program. Payments under this program are made in cash from funds authorized under Section 32 of P.L. 74-320.

## Oilseeds and Products

U.S. exports of oilseeds and products in fiscal 1963-64 were a record \$852 million, including the estimated value of donations of vegetable oils under Title III, P.L. 480 (\$3.0 million), not separately reported by the Bureau of the Census. Dollar sales were \$76 million higher than in 1962-63. Program exports fell by \$23 million. Dollar exports of soybeans advanced \$82 million to \$514 million. Exports of oilcake and meal, although slightly below a year earlier, amounted to \$112 million. The continuing rise in exports of oilseeds and products has been associated with the growth of the livestock industries in Western Europe and Japan.

Ninety percent of U.S. exports of oilseeds and products during 1963-64 consisted of commercial sales for dollars. Ten percent moved under Government-financed programs. Only 1 percent of the exports in this commodity group received the assistance of export payments.

Flaxseed and linseed oil.--On August 9, 1963, the Department announced the sale for export of CCC-owned flaxseed on a competitive bid basis. Under the terms of sale, buyers were required to export either flaxseed or its equivalent in linseed oil (19 pounds of oil for each net bushel purchased). Beginning



the latter part of August 1963 and continuing through September and October 1963, 2,496,000 bushels of flaxseed were sold for export from Government-owned stocks.

On April 2, 1964, the Department announced a similar sales-for-export program. Through June 1964, 1,165,000 bushels of flaxseed were sold bringing total sales during fiscal 1963-64 to 3,661,000 bushels.

The estimated value of U.S. exports of flaxseed from CCC stocks was nearly \$10 million, and the estimated value of linseed oil (exported as the equivalent of flaxseed from CCC stocks) was nearly \$1 million. The average export payment (differential between domestic market value and CCC sales price) was 6 cents per bushel. Estimated total export payments amounted to \$0.2 million.

During July-December 1964, CCC sold for export an additional 4,951,000 bushels of flaxseed. These sales will be reflected in the statistical summary for fiscal 1964-65.

On November 12, 1964, the Department announced an export payment program to move flaxseed and linseed oil into export channels from market supplies. Export payments equal to the difference between the domestic and world market price will be made in transferrable payment-in-kind certificates, (Form CCC-341) which will be redeemable for an equal value of any CCC-owned commodity, or tobacco under loan, offered for sale under a regulation or announcement issued by CCC providing for redemption of such certificates. Program regulations were announced February 1, 1965. After reviewing the current competitive position of U.S. flaxseed and linseed oil in world markets, USDA officials concluded that export payments are not justified at present. Therefore, no payments will be made under the program until CCC determines that export payments are necessary to make these commodities competitive in world markets.

Sale of refined cottonseed oil to Italy.--The Department, on May 7, 1964, announced the sale of 3,306,900 pounds of refined cottonseed oil to Italy for use in programs to feed needy children and for school lunches. The quantity was later increased, and a total of 4,003,015 pounds of refined cottonseed oil was sold from CCC stocks at 13.125 cents per pound, about 5.25 cents below domestic market price. Exports under this contract were made during September and October 1964 and will be reflected in the statistical summary for fiscal 1964-65.

#### Peanuts

U.S. exports of peanuts in fiscal 1963-64 were nearly double those of 1962-63 in terms of value and 2 1/3 times the previous year's exports in terms of volume. A large supply of good quality peanuts in the United States, market promotion efforts, and sales for export of CCC price-support stocks at competitive world prices contributed to the increase.

Nearly all U.S. exports of shelled peanuts were sold from CCC stocks at less than domestic market price. The estimated average export payment (differential between domestic market price and CCC sales price) was 7 cents per pound. The estimated total export payment applicable to exports from CCC stocks during 1963-64 was nearly \$4.5 million.

On March 6, 1964, the Department announced an expanded peanut merchandising program under which CCC invites competitive bids from processors to buy surplus peanuts and export them as raw peanuts, or as peanut butter, salted peanuts, or in-shell roasted peanuts. Earlier peanuts had been sold on a competitive bid basis for domestic crushing or for export as raw peanuts only. Over 322,000 pounds (shelled basis) of peanuts were sold for export as peanut products during 1963-64.

Peanuts are included with nuts instead of oilseeds and products in U.S. official trade statistics.

Commodities Not Assisted by Export Payments in  
Fiscal Year 1963-64

Feed Grains and Rye

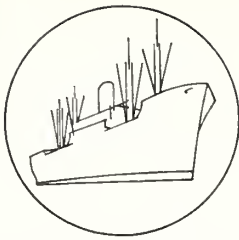
U.S. exports of feed grains and rye totaled \$831 million in 1963-64, \$72 million above a year earlier. Total exports of these grains ranked after wheat and flour and oilseeds and products. Dollar exports amounted to \$745 million and were second only to dollar exports of oilseeds and products. Abundant U.S. supplies of feed grains were available at competitive prices to meet the strong demand, especially in the countries of Western Europe and Japan. Feed grains and rye have received no export payments since the early part of fiscal 1961-62.

Animals and Products (Except Dairy)

U.S. exports of animals and products advanced \$119 million from 1962-63 to a total of \$569 million in 1963-64. Rapid growth in disposable incomes in Western Europe and Japan has resulted in a heavy demand for livestock consumer products. Dollar exports made up 95 percent of the total. All exports in this commodity classification moved without the assistance of export payments.

Fruits and Vegetables and Preparations

U.S. exports of fruits and vegetables totaled \$438 million in 1963-64, slightly below the previous year. Exports of fruits and preparations declined \$5 million principally because of smaller supplies of some fruits and higher prices. Shipments of vegetables and preparations were slightly higher than in 1962-63, with dry edible beans showing the largest increase. Nearly all exports of fruits and vegetables were dollar sales. These commodities received no export payment assistance.



## SPECIAL in this issue

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### IMPORTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES UNDER QUARANTINE, FISCAL YEAR 1963-64

Fresh and frozen fruits and vegetables and certain types of nuts entering the United States are subject to provisions of Plant Quarantines (Numbers 13, 28, and 56) and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service. Inspectors at ports of entry are required to inspect imports of fruits and vegetables from all sources except Canada for harmful insects and diseases. Tables 3 and 4 were compiled from reports of inspectors in 45 major ports. Data differ from U.S. Bureau of the Census data in that commodity classifications are not identical, that shipments valued at less than \$100 are not reported separately by the Bureau of the Census, and that Canadian shipments are not included. These tables have been published regularly since 1924. For the first 4 years, they were part of the annual reports of the Federal Horticultural Board; from 1929 to 1932, they were published in the annual reports of the Plant Quarantine and Control Administration; in the next 2 years, they appeared in the annual reports of the Bureau of Plant Quarantine; and in 1935 and 1936, they were printed in the annual report of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Tables from 1937 to 1952 were published by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations; from 1953 to 1960 by the Foreign Agricultural Service; and since 1960 by the Economic Research Service.

U.S. imports of fruits and vegetables consist principally of products not grown domestically, or of products grown seasonally. Table 3 shows the volume of inspected imports (for consumption) of fruits and vegetables by country of origin in fiscal 1963-64.

Fruits.--The leading U.S. fruit imports in 1963-64 were apples, avocados, bananas, berries (frozen blueberries, gooseberries, frozen lingonberries, frozen raspberries, and fresh and frozen strawberries), breadfruit, cherries, citrus fruits (citrons, genips, grapefruit, lemons, limes, nectarines, oranges and tangerines), grapes, guavas, mangoes, melons, papayas, peaches, pears, pineapples, and plums.

New York was the leading port of entry for bananas and plantains, frozen berries (blueberries, lingonberries, raspberries and strawberries), breadfruit, cherries, citrons, grapes, peaches, pears, and plums. Honolulu was the major port of entry for apples. The chief port of entry for avocados and lemons was the Virgin Islands. Limes, mangoes, melons, fresh oranges, papayas, pineapples, fresh strawberries and tangerines entered the United States through the Mexican border points at Brownsville and Hidalgo, Laredo, Eagle Pass, El Paso, Nogales, and Calexico.

Ecuador was the major source of banana shipments, and plantains came principally from Guatemala and Venezuela. The Dominican Republic was the largest shipper of breadfruit, genips (Spanish limes) and lemons, and avocados came chiefly from the British West Indies. Other citrus fruits came mostly from Mexico. Mexico was also the chief source of mangoes, melons, papayas, pineapples and strawberries. New Zealand shipped the bulk of the apples, and Chile was the major source of cherries, grapes, nectarines, peaches and plums. Argentina was the largest source of pears. Morocco shipped most of the citrons; Poland was the chief source of frozen blueberries and frozen raspberries.

Vegetables.--Most U.S. vegetable imports in 1963-64 consisted of asparagus, string beans, brussels sprouts, carrots, sweet corn, cucumbers, eggplant, endive, garlic, onions (including cippolini and shallots), peas, green peppers, pumpkins, squash, and tomatoes. Smaller quantities of beets, cabbages, coriander, chayotes, ginger, lentils, lettuce, purslane, radishes, turnips, and yams were inspected. Quantities of edible rootstocks (arrowhead, arrowroot, cassava, dasheens and yam bean root) were also reported by inspectors.

Mexico was the principal country of origin in 1963-64 for U.S. imports of asparagus, string beans, beets, brussels sprouts, carrots, chayotes (a cucumber-like vegetable), cowpeas, eggplant, garlic, lettuce, mustard greens, onions, parsley, peas, green peppers, pumpkins, radishes, squash, and tomatoes. Belgium shipped most of the frozen brussels sprouts, endive, and shallots. The Netherlands shipped most of the cabbages. Most of the corn came from Peru. The main cucumber and yam source was British West Indies. Edible rootstocks, such as arrowroot, cassava, and dasheens, originated chiefly in Hong Kong, Dominican Republic and Haiti, respectively.

The Mexican border points of Laredo, El Paso, Nogales, Calexico, and San Ysidro (San Diego) were the principal ports of entry in 1963-64 for the bulk of U.S. vegetable imports. West Palm Beach was the major port for cucumber imports. Most of the arrowhead and cassava entered at New York, and the dasheens entered at Miami.

Nuts.--Chestnut and waterchestnut imports in 1963-64 originated mostly in Italy and Hong Kong, respectively, and entered chiefly at New York and San Francisco, respectively.



Table 3.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by country of origin: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1963-64

Commodity imported and country of origin	:Year beginning: : <u>July 1</u> : : 1963-64 : : Pounds	Commodity imported and country of origin	:Year beginning : <u>July 1</u> : : 1963-64 : : Pounds
<u>Apples:</u>		<u>Beans - Continued:</u>	
Argentina .....	480,506	<u>String - Continued</u>	
Australia .....	513,864	Republic of South Africa .....	101
British West Indies .....	2,310	Total .....	6,883,072
New Zealand .....	3,432,586	<u>Beets:</u>	
Total .....	4,429,266	Mexico .....	5,279
<u>Arrowhead:</u>		<u>Berries:</u>	
Hong Kong .....	111,540	<u>Blueberries, frozen -</u>	
<u>Arrowroot:</u>		Poland .....	378,698
Hong Kong .....	5,000	Yugoslavia .....	48,659
<u>Asparagus:</u>		Total .....	427,357
Japan .....	14,920	<u>Gooseberries -</u>	
Mexico .....	1,313,425	New Zealand .....	21,026
Total .....	1,328,345	<u>Lingonberries, frozen -</u>	
<u>Avocados:</u>		Norway .....	16,023
British West Indies .....	28,420	<u>Raspberries, frozen -</u>	
Dominican Republic .....	24,351	Poland .....	176,335
Haiti .....	2,352	Yugoslavia .....	123,890
Total .....	55,123	Total .....	300,225
<u>Balsam apples:</u>		<u>Strawberries, fresh -</u>	
Mexico .....	71,697	British West. Pacific Islands ..	2,652
<u>Bananas:</u>		France .....	456
British Honduras .....	24,642	Japan .....	197
British West Indies .....	106,363	Mexico .....	5,983,804
Colombia .....	65,603	New Zealand .....	7,184
Costa Rica .....	9,457,717	Total .....	5,994,293
Dominican Republic .....	458,049	<u>Strawberries, frozen -</u>	
Ecuador .....	21,205,640	Mexico .....	38,296,308
French West Indies .....	189,300	Poland .....	879,048
Guatemala .....	1,078,800	Venezuela .....	1,100
Haiti .....	49,265	Total .....	39,176,456
Honduras .....	10,126,259	<u>Breadfruit:</u>	
Mexico .....	437,299	British West Indies .....	3,160
Nicaragua .....	733,340	Dominican Republic .....	3,358
Panama .....	7,881,207	Total .....	6,518
Venezuela .....	1,899	<u>Brussels sprouts, frozen:</u>	
Total .....	51,815,383	Belgium .....	103,598
<u>Beans:</u>		Netherlands .....	90,092
<u>Faba -</u>		Total .....	193,690
Japan .....	1,000	<u>Brussels sprouts, fresh:</u>	
Mexico .....	552,938	Mexico .....	1,886,987
Portugal .....	219,291	<u>Cabbage:</u>	
Total .....	773,229	Dominican Republic .....	14,414
<u>Lima -</u>		Mexico .....	15,215
Mexico .....	67,360	Netherlands .....	538,507
<u>Mung -</u>		Total .....	568,136
Peru .....	122,686	<u>Carrots, fresh:</u>	
<u>String -</u>		British West Indies .....	920
Ecuador .....	50,301	Honduras .....	1,316
France .....	1,998	Mexico .....	747,124
Mexico .....	6,830,657	Total .....	749,360
Netherlands .....	15		

Continued -

Table 3.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by country of origin: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1963-64 - Continued

Commodity imported and country of origin	:Year beginning: : July 1 : : 1963-64 : : Pounds	Commodity imported and country of origin	:Year beginning : July 1 : 1963-64 : Pounds
<u>Carrots, frozen:</u>		<u>Cowpeas:</u>	
Belgium .....	7,500	Mexico .....	1,107,527
Netherlands .....	48,000	Morocco .....	32,848
Total .....	55,500	Portugal .....	76,761
		Turkey .....	22,000
<u>Cassava:</u>		Total .....	1,239,136
Colombia .....	5,800		
Dominican Republic .....	3,091,149	<u>Cucumbers:</u>	
Ecuador .....	18,078	British West Indies .....	30,091,878
Guatemala .....	351,471	Dominican Republic .....	862
Honduras .....	130,615	Ecuador .....	141,017
Indonesia .....	33,859	El Salvador .....	395
Mexico .....	123,171	Haiti .....	254,002
Nicaragua .....	4,782	Honduras .....	1,850,789
Spain .....	80,632	Mexico .....	17,862,500
Venezuela .....	113,673	Venezuela .....	15,486
Total .....	3,953,230	Total .....	50,216,929
<u>Chayotes:</u>		<u>Dasheens:</u>	
Dominican Republic .....	1,031	Azores .....	55,656
Haiti .....	1,304	British West Indies .....	61,642
Mexico .....	49,501	British West. Pacific Islands ....	7,229
Total .....	51,836	Dominican Republic .....	647,836
		Haiti .....	1,303,283
<u>Cherimoyas:</u>		Hong Kong .....	123,552
British West Indies .....	9,343	Japan .....	1,375
		Mexico .....	2,000
<u>Cherries, fresh:</u>		Nicaragua .....	3,452
Argentina .....	86,407	Portugal .....	188,090
Chile .....	93,652	Venezuela .....	12,861
New Zealand .....	1,061	Total .....	2,406,976
Total .....	181,120		
		<u>Eggplant:</u>	
<u>Chestnuts:</u>		British West Indies .....	1,816,214
Dominican Republic .....	159,000	Dominican Republic .....	1,464
Hong Kong .....	7,600	Mexico .....	3,175,427
Italy .....	12,652,928	Total .....	4,993,105
Spain .....	1,109		
Total .....	12,820,637	<u>Endives:</u>	
		Belgium .....	1,701,816
<u>Cippolini:</u>		Chile .....	8,379
Morocco .....	749,213	France .....	212
		Netherlands .....	140,968
<u>Citrons:</u>		Total .....	1,851,375
Colombia .....	200		
Greece .....	13,311	<u>Garlic:</u>	
Israel .....	16,109	Argentina .....	11,023
Italy .....	1,497	Chile .....	256,304
Morocco .....	27,996	Ecuador .....	46,297
Total .....	59,113	France .....	7,938
		Greece .....	209,104
<u>Coriander:</u>		Italy .....	4,262,180
Dominican Republic .....	360	Japan .....	673,612
Mexico .....	231,379	Mexico .....	6,249,030
Total .....	231,739	New Zealand .....	1,300
		Peru .....	2,378,342
<u>Corn (sweet corn):</u>		Poland .....	30,864
Argentina .....	220,000	Spain .....	1,365,148
Mexico .....	144,029	Taiwan .....	2,800,141
Peru .....	2,303,771	Republic of South Africa .....	3,556
Total .....	2,667,800	Total .....	18,294,839

Continued -



Table 3.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by country of origin: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1963-64 - Continued

Commodity imported and country of origin	:Year beginning: : July 1 : 1963-64	:	Commodity imported and country of origin	:Year beginning : July 1 : 1963-64
<u>Genips:</u>			<u>Mangoes - Continued:</u>	
British West Indies .....	430	:	Mexico .....	1,405,017
Dominican Republic .....	30,492	:	Total .....	1,788,574
Haiti .....	19,183	:		
Total .....	50,105	:	<u>Melons:</u>	
		:	<u>Watermelons -</u>	
<u>Ginger:</u>		:	Ecuador .....	231,425
British West Indies .....	2,850	:	Mexico .....	57,006,373
British West. Pacific Islands .....	463,297	:	Total .....	57,237,798
Ecuador .....	3,000	:		
Japan .....	2,535	:	<u>Other -</u>	
New Zealand .....	100	:	Argentina .....	230,056
Total .....	471,782	:	Chile .....	26,002,834
		:	Ecuador .....	75,286
<u>Grapefruit:</u>		:	El Salvador .....	411,708
British West Indies .....	151,893	:	France .....	369
Dominican Republic .....	15,277	:	Haiti .....	1,021,629
Mexico .....	897,617	:	Italy .....	130,892
Total .....	1,064,787	:	Mexico .....	117,633,209
		:	Panama .....	178
<u>Grapes:</u>		:	Spain .....	10,491,062
Argentina .....	175,727	:	Total .....	155,997,223
Belgium .....	2,234	:		
Chile .....	17,261,354	:	<u>Mixed fruits:</u>	
Ecuador .....	739,000	:	British West Indies .....	36,623
Mexico .....	201,314	:	Nicaragua .....	373
Republic of South Africa .....	6,626,839	:	Total .....	36,996
Total .....	25,006,468	:		
		:	<u>Mustard greens:</u>	
<u>Guavas:</u>		:	Mexico .....	3,050
British West Indies .....	2,780	:		
		:	<u>Nectarines:</u>	
<u>Husk tomatoes:</u>		:	Chile .....	2,892,483
Mexico .....	328,848	:		
		:	<u>Nopales:</u>	
<u>Lemons:</u>		:	Mexico .....	3,356
British West Indies .....	80	:		
Dominican Republic .....	2,797	:	<u>Okra:</u>	
Italy .....	144	:	Guatemala .....	36,733
Total .....	3,021	:	Honduras .....	6,913
		:	Total .....	43,646
<u>Lentils:</u>		:		
Spain .....	24,802	:	<u>Onions:</u>	
		:	Chile .....	5,943,160
<u>Lettuce:</u>		:	Costa Rica .....	3,000
British West Indies .....	280	:	Italy .....	5,549,131
Dominican Republic .....	405	:	Mexico .....	37,610,555
Mexico .....	617	:	Netherlands .....	483,580
Total .....	1,302	:	New Zealand .....	1,708,699
		:	Singapore .....	180
<u>Limes:</u>		:	Spain .....	464,417
British West Indies .....	14,977	:	Total .....	51,762,722
Dominican Republic .....	1,210	:		
Guatemala .....	1,836	:	<u>Oranges, fresh:</u>	
Haiti .....	797	:	Brazil .....	1,155,000
Mexico .....	4,736,813	:	British West Indies .....	89,546
Total .....	4,755,633	:	Chile .....	119,625
		:	Dominican Republic .....	579,226
<u>Mangoes:</u>		:	Ecuador .....	8,700
British West Indies .....	54,278	:	Haiti .....	11,302,194
Dominican Republic .....	53,629	:	Israel .....	3,622,321
Haiti .....	275,650	:	Japan .....	255,100

Continued -

Table 3.—IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by country of origin: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1963-64 - Continued

Commodity imported and country of origin	:Year beginning: : July 1 : 1963-64	Commodity imported and country of origin	:Year beginning: : July 1 : 1963-64
<u>Oranges, fresh - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pineapples, fresh:</u>	<u>Crates</u>
Mexico .....	113,875,524	British West Indies .....	33,437
Total .....	131,007,236	Dominican Republic .....	370
		Ecuador .....	903
<u>Papayas, fresh:</u>		Guatemala .....	584
British West Indies .....	120	Haiti .....	1,604
Colombia .....	11,362	Honduras .....	2,351
Dominican Republic .....	763	Mexico .....	1,406,492
Guatemala .....	21,458	Nicaragua .....	106
Haiti .....	1,440	Venezuela .....	402
Mexico .....	157,139	Total .....	1,446,249
Total .....	192,282		
		<u>Plantains:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
<u>Papayas, frozen:</u>		British West Indies .....	30,667
Dominican Republic .....	623	Colombia .....	301,107
Mexico .....	59,042	Costa Rica .....	1,467,249
Total .....	59,665	Dominican Republic .....	199,640
		Ecuador .....	572,003
<u>Parsley:</u>		Guatemala .....	14,977,774
Dominican Republic .....	6,905	Haiti .....	352,655
Mexico .....	19,711	Honduras .....	5,646,319
Total .....	26,616	Mexico .....	2,047,455
		Morocco .....	129,085
<u>Peaches:</u>		Nicaragua .....	129,730
Argentina .....	2,500	Panama .....	2,736,577
Chile .....	899,755	Venezuela .....	14,156,350
Republic of South Africa .....	381,435	Total .....	42,746,611
Total .....	1,283,690		
		<u>Plums:</u>	
<u>Peas, fresh:</u>		Argentina .....	397,742
Argentina .....	953,506	Chile .....	2,223,307
Dominican Republic .....	67,920	Mexico .....	21,840
Mexico .....	5,481,855	Republic of South Africa .....	10,000
New Zealand .....	53,820	Total .....	2,652,889
Total .....	6,557,101		
		<u>Pumpkins:</u>	
<u>Peas, frozen:</u>		British Guiana .....	47,918
Belgium .....	265	British West Indies .....	13,729
Japan .....	2,332	Dominican Republic .....	802,753
Netherlands .....	2,001	Haiti .....	118,127
Taiwan .....	30	Mexico .....	418,479
Total .....	4,628	Venezuela .....	13,480
		Total .....	1,414,486
<u>Pears:</u>			
Argentina .....	7,914,719	<u>Purslane:</u>	
Chile .....	2,258,011	Mexico .....	12,803
Mexico .....	4,491		
New Zealand .....	2,000	<u>Radishes:</u>	
Republic of South Africa .....	978,560	Mexico .....	47,691
Total .....	11,157,781		
		<u>Shallots:</u>	
<u>Peppers:</u>		Belgium .....	15,681
British West Indies .....	940,692	France .....	5,746
Dominican Republic .....	690,117	Haiti .....	5,250
Mexico .....	13,756,819	Total .....	26,677
Total .....	15,387,628		
		<u>Squash:</u>	
<u>Pigeon peas:</u>		Dominican Republic .....	80,500
Dominican Republic .....	58,601	Haiti .....	536
India .....	3,300	Mexico .....	3,121,943
Kenya .....	22,064	Venezuela .....	398
Total .....	83,965	Total .....	3,203,377

Continued -

Table 3.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by country of origin: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1963-64 - Continued

Commodity imported and country of origin	:Year beginning: : July 1 : 1963-64	Commodity imported and country of origin	:Year beginning : July 1 : 1963-64
<u>Tangerines:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>		<u>Pounds</u>
Mexico .....	11,327,607	<u>Waterchestnuts - Continued:</u>	
		Taiwan .....	27,488
<u>Tomatoes:</u>		Total .....	723,441
British West Indies .....	1,398,658		
Dominican Republic .....	412,686	<u>Yams:</u>	
Haiti .....	34,548	British West Indies .....	236,536
Mexico .....	264,397,804	Dominican Republic .....	137,715
New Zealand .....	13,244	Hong Kong .....	14,320
Venezuela .....	20,952	Japan .....	21,025
Total .....	266,277,892	Total .....	409,596
<u>Turnips:</u>		<u>Yam bean root:</u>	
Mexico .....	11,753	Dominican Republic .....	6,600
		Mexico .....	169,685
<u>Waterchestnuts:</u>		Total .....	176,285
Hong Kong .....	680,240		
Israel .....	3,187	<u>Yucca:</u>	
Mexico .....	12,526	Mexico .....	7,320

In addition to the regulated imports for consumption recorded in the above table, the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service supervised the entry, under permit, either for exportation or for transportation and exportation, of fruits and vegetables as follows:

1963-64		
<u>Commodity</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>
Arrowhead .....	Pounds :	23,419
Asparagus .....	" :	66,000
Bananas .....	Bunches :	9,108,616
Beans, string.....	Pounds :	97,463
Brussels sprouts .....	" :	65,030
Cabbage .....	" :	450,979
Carrots .....	" :	88,184
Cippolini .....	" :	45,578
Cucumbers .....	" :	378,458
Dasheens .....	" :	7,900
Eggplant .....	" :	22,327
Endives .....	" :	1,241
Garlic .....	" :	2,654,043
Grapefruit .....	" :	12,800
Grapes .....	" :	499,106
Lima beans .....	" :	55,619
Limes .....	" :	1,125
Melons (watermelons) .	" :	2,446,112
Melons (other) .....	" :	8,993,625
Onions .....	" :	4,221,587
Oranges .....	" :	3,919,280
Papayas .....	" :	7,128
Peas .....	" :	517,566
Pears .....	" :	259,753
Peppers .....	" :	1,006,943
Pineapples .....	Crates :	4,366
Squash .....	Pounds :	22,074
Strawberries, frozen .	" :	5,999,962
Tangerines .....	" :	3,666,256
Tomatoes .....	" :	37,755,518
Waterchestnuts .....	" :	55,800
Yams .....	" :	7,920

Table 4.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by port of entry: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1963-64

Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: : <u>July 1</u> : <u>1963-64</u>	Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: : <u>July 1</u> : <u>1963-64</u>
<u>Apples:</u>	: <u>Pounds</u>		: <u>Bunches</u>
Blaine .....	595,280	<u>Bananas - Continued:</u>	
Charleston .....	625,736	West Palm Beach .....	455
Galveston .....	356,211	Total .....	51,815,383
Honolulu .....	1,226,139		
Los Angeles .....	337,600	<u>Beans:</u>	: <u>Pounds</u>
New Orleans .....	480,506	<u>Faba -</u>	
San Francisco .....	805,484	Honolulu .....	1,000
Virgin Islands .....	2,310	New York .....	219,291
Total .....	4,429,266	San Ysidro .....	552,938
		Total .....	773,229
<u>Arrowhead:</u>			
Honolulu .....	8,800	<u>Lima -</u>	
San Francisco .....	102,740	San Ysidro .....	67,360
Total .....	111,540		
<u>Arrowroot:</u>		<u>Mung -</u>	
New York .....	5,000	New York .....	122,686
<u>Asparagus:</u>		<u>String -</u>	
Calxico .....	1,310,255	Brownsville .....	1,051
Los Angeles .....	14,920	Calxico .....	56,169
Nogales .....	3,170	El Paso .....	13,985
Total .....	1,328,345	Hidalgo .....	127,310
		Laredo .....	58,587
<u>Avocados:</u>		Miami .....	50,301
Miami .....	4,030	New York .....	2,114
New York .....	11,225	Nogales .....	6,508,749
Puerto Rico .....	6,609	Roma .....	7,212
Virgin Islands .....	33,259	San Ysidro .....	57,594
Total .....	55,123	Total .....	6,883,072
<u>Balsam apples:</u>		<u>Beets:</u>	
Nogales .....	71,697	El Paso .....	5,279
<u>Bananas:</u>	: <u>Bunches</u>	<u>Berries:</u>	
Baltimore .....	3,153,293	<u>Blueberries, frozen -</u>	
Brownsville .....	402,215	Boston .....	1,475
Calxico .....	613	New York .....	425,882
Charleston .....	1,474,130	Total .....	427,357
El Paso .....	6,470		
Galveston .....	1,940,405	<u>Gooseberries -</u>	
Gulfport .....	2,713,013	Blaine .....	10,395
Hidalgo .....	5,495	Honolulu .....	3,381
Highgate Springs .....	1,181	New York .....	5,400
Houston .....	161,072	San Francisco .....	1,850
Jacksonville .....	601,650	Total .....	21,026
Laredo .....	67,447		
Los Angeles .....	5,620,458	<u>Lingonberries, frozen -</u>	
Miami .....	421,112	New York .....	16,023
Mobile .....	524,066		
New Orleans .....	13,113,883	<u>Raspberries, frozen -</u>	
New York .....	15,021,948	New York .....	300,225
Nogales .....	2,487		
Norfolk .....	43,154	<u>Strawberries, fresh -</u>	
San Ysidro .....	10,189	Calxico .....	8,340
San Diego .....	680	Chicago .....	23,234
San Francisco .....	2,746,175	Hidalgo .....	3,729,592
San Luis .....	454	Honolulu .....	9,967
Seattle .....	1,422,651	Houston .....	693
Tampa .....	2,355,484	Laredo .....	2,138,044
Virgin Islands .....	5,203	New York .....	330
		Nogales .....	41,955

Continued -



Table 4.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by port of entry: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1963-64 - Continued

Commodity imported and port of entry	Year beginning: July 1 1963-64	Commodity imported and port of entry	Year beginning July 1 1963-64
<u>Berries - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>		<u>Pounds</u>
<u>Strawberries, fresh - Continued</u>		<u>Cassava - Continued:</u>	
San Ysidro .....	42,138	Wilmington .....	246
Total .....	5,994,293	Total .....	3,953,230
<u>Strawberries, frozen -</u>		<u>Chayotes:</u>	
Brownsville .....	1,685,900	Callexico .....	9,280
El Paso .....	89,460	Eagle Pass .....	1,340
Hidalgo .....	76,850	Miami .....	392
Laredo .....	35,451,288	New York .....	1,343
Los Angeles .....	7,357	Norfolk .....	600
New York .....	770,503	Roma .....	350
Nogales .....	984,879	San Diego .....	2,165
Tampa .....	110,219	San Ysidro .....	36,366
Total .....	39,176,456	Total .....	51,836
<u>Breadfruit:</u>		<u>Cherimoyas:</u>	
New York .....	3,358	Virgin Islands .....	9,343
Virgin Islands .....	3,160		
Total .....	6,518	<u>Cherries, fresh:</u>	
<u>Brussels sprouts, frozen:</u>		Honolulu .....	1,061
Boston .....	15,000	New York .....	180,059
New York .....	178,690	Total .....	181,120
Total .....	193,690	<u>Chestnuts:</u>	
<u>Brussels sprouts, fresh:</u>		Boston .....	45,369
San Ysidro .....	1,886,987	Honolulu .....	7,600
		New York .....	12,716,961
<u>Cabbage:</u>		Philadelphia .....	50,707
Boston .....	154,750	Total .....	12,820,637
Brownsville .....	3,215	<u>Cippolini:</u>	
New York .....	308,757	Boston .....	11,110
Philadelphia .....	75,000	New York .....	738,103
Puerto Rico .....	8,425	Total .....	749,213
San Luis .....	12,000	<u>Citrons:</u>	
Virgin Islands .....	5,989	New York .....	59,113
Total .....	568,136		
<u>Carrots, fresh:</u>		<u>Coriander:</u>	
El Paso .....	280	Brownsville .....	8,701
Highgate Springs .....	1,316	Chicago .....	1,803
Laredo .....	746,844	El Paso .....	1,541
Virgin Islands .....	920	Laredo .....	1,099
Total .....	749,360	Puerto Rico .....	360
<u>Carrots, frozen:</u>		Roma .....	5,075
New York .....	55,500	San Ysidro .....	213,160
		Total .....	231,739
<u>Cassava:</u>		<u>Corn (sweet corn):</u>	
Baltimore .....	18,078	Los Angeles .....	220,000
El Paso .....	20,550	Nogales .....	144,029
Miami .....	754,638	San Francisco .....	1,942,215
New Orleans .....	34,943	Seattle .....	361,556
New York .....	2,923,555	Total .....	2,667,800
Norfolk .....	40,080	<u>Cowpeas:</u>	
San Diego .....	8,400	Brownsville .....	7,402
San Francisco .....	38,050	Laredo .....	125
San Ysidro .....	94,221	New York .....	1,231,609
Tampa .....	16,652	Total .....	1,239,136
Virgin Islands .....	3,817		

Continued -

Table 4.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by port of entry: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1963-64 - Continued

Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: : July 1 : : 1963-64 :	Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning : July 1 : 1963-64
<u>Cucumbers:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Garlic - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Brownsville .....	15,650	Nogales .....	650,112
Callexico .....	4,680	Philadelphia .....	219,729
El Paso .....	133,987	Puerto Rico .....	3,782,265
Hidalgo .....	1,393,872	Roma .....	15,787
Laredo .....	771,669	San Francisco .....	319,278
Miami .....	2,187,627	San Luis .....	1,740
New York .....	15,486	San Ysidro .....	322,525
Nogales .....	14,961,513	Total .....	18,294,839
Port Everglades .....	59,004		
Puerto Rico .....	862	<u>Genips:</u>	
Roma .....	580,439	Norfolk .....	17,383
San Luis .....	690	New York .....	32,292
Tampa .....	141,017	Virgin Islands .....	430
West Palm Beach .....	29,950,433	Total .....	50,105
Total .....	50,216,929		
		<u>Ginger:</u>	
<u>Dasheens:</u>		Blaine .....	10,680
Baltimore .....	4,990	Honolulu .....	122,092
Callexico .....	2,000	Los Angeles .....	106,260
Honolulu .....	1,590	New York .....	350
Los Angeles .....	7,860	San Francisco .....	229,900
Miami .....	1,591,999	Seattle .....	2,500
New York .....	578,874	Total .....	471,782
Norfolk .....	51,959		
San Francisco .....	112,606	<u>Grapefruit:</u>	
Tampa .....	123	Brownsville .....	37,160
Virgin Islands .....	54,975	Hidalgo .....	739,023
Total .....	2,406,976	Laredo .....	121,434
		New York .....	150,893
<u>Eggplant:</u>		Puerto Rico .....	8,297
Callexico .....	4,844	Virgin Islands .....	7,980
El Paso .....	2,903	Total .....	1,064,787
Hidalgo .....	283		
Laredo .....	168,787	<u>Grapes:</u>	
Nogales .....	2,998,198	Brownsville .....	12,645
Puerto Rico .....	1,104	Gulfport .....	21,914
San Ysidro .....	412	Hidalgo .....	54,640
Virgin Islands .....	360	Houston .....	38,291
West Palm Beach .....	1,816,214	Laredo .....	537
Total .....	4,993,105	New Orleans .....	349,128
		New York .....	24,395,821
<u>Endives:</u>		Nogales .....	133,492
Boston .....	23,488	Total .....	25,006,468
Los Angeles .....	617		
New York .....	1,806,686	<u>Guavas:</u>	
San Francisco .....	20,584	Virgin Islands .....	2,780
Total .....	1,851,375		
		<u>Husk tomatoes:</u>	
<u>Garlic:</u>		Callexico .....	60,686
Blaine .....	1,300	Chicago .....	10,150
Boston .....	101,424	Eagle Pass .....	2,808
Brownsville .....	12,444	El Paso .....	1,728
Callexico .....	200	Laredo .....	2,294
Eagle Pass .....	386	Nogales .....	116
El Paso .....	784,132	Roma .....	26,361
Galveston .....	46,297	San Ysidro .....	224,705
Hidalgo .....	52,449	Total .....	328,848
Houston .....	64,169		
Laredo .....	4,135,715	<u>Lemons:</u>	
Los Angeles .....	1,723,667	New York .....	184
New Orleans .....	275,640	Virgin Islands .....	2,837
New York .....	5,785,580	Total .....	3,021

Continued -



Table 4.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by port of entry: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1963-64 - Continued

Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: : July 1 : 1963-64	Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning : July 1 : 1963-64
<u>Lentils:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Melons - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Boston .....	5,512	<u>Other - Continued</u>	
New York .....	19,290	Roma .....	155,818
Total .....	24,802	San Ysidro .....	269,091
		Seattle .....	15,000
		Total .....	155,997,223
<u>Lettuce:</u>			
Brownsville .....	137		
Hidalgo .....	45	<u>Mixed fruits:</u>	
Puerto Rico .....	405	Tampa .....	373
San Ysidro .....	435	Virgin Islands .....	36,623
Virgin Islands .....	280	Total .....	36,996
Total .....	1,302		
		<u>Mustard greens:</u>	
		El Paso .....	3,050
<u>Limes:</u>			
Brownsville .....	206,063	<u>Nectarines:</u>	
Eagle Pass .....	850	New York .....	2,892,483
El Paso .....	367,948		
Hidalgo .....	23,832	<u>Nopales:</u>	
Laredo .....	4,127,874	Laredo .....	2,156
Miami .....	914	Roma .....	1,200
New York .....	2,845	Total .....	3,356
Nogales .....	6,060		
San Francisco .....	1,719	<u>Okra:</u>	
San Ysidro .....	4,186	Miami .....	3,929
Virgin Islands .....	13,342	New Orleans .....	36,733
Total .....	4,755,633	Tampa .....	2,984
		Total .....	43,646
<u>Mangoes:</u>			
El Paso .....	222,413	<u>Onions:</u>	
Hidalgo .....	485,830	Blaine .....	38,750
Laredo .....	696,774	Boston .....	331,951
New York .....	281,691	Brownsville .....	78,032
Virgin Islands .....	101,866	Callexico .....	69,468
Total .....	1,788,574	Eagle Pass .....	39,201
		El Paso .....	431,802
<u>Melons:</u>		Hidalgo .....	14,920,472
<u>Watermelons -</u>		Highgate Springs .....	750
Brownsville .....	89,534	Honolulu .....	1,671,449
Callexico .....	4,384,903	Laredo .....	21,686,660
El Paso .....	908,261	New York .....	11,639,267
Hidalgo .....	972,335	Nogales .....	380,590
Laredo .....	6,484,974	Portland .....	317,288
Los Angeles .....	12,000	Roma .....	2,022
New York .....	231,425	San Luis .....	308
Nogales .....	40,074,946	Seattle .....	125,642
Roma .....	3,758,860	Tacoma .....	26,070
San Luis .....	211,210	Tampa .....	3,000
San Ysidro .....	109,350	Total .....	51,762,722
Total .....	57,237,798		
		<u>Oranges, fresh:</u>	
<u>Other -</u>		Anchorage .....	41,875
Boston .....	351	Blaine .....	104,850
Brownsville .....	22,849	Brownsville .....	9,964,019
Callexico .....	910,400	Fairbanks .....	10,125
El Paso .....	891,280	Hidalgo .....	97,744,011
Hidalgo .....	6,699,131	Juneau .....	54,375
Laredo .....	59,560,273	Ketchikan .....	14,000
Miami .....	1,433,337	Laredo .....	981,042
New Orleans .....	12,157	Miami .....	9,070,019
New York .....	36,918,169	New York .....	4,985,557
Nogales .....	49,109,367		

Continued -

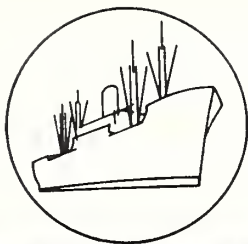
Table 4.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by port of entry: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1963-64 - Continued

Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: : July 1 : 1963-64	Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning : July 1 : 1963-64
<u>Oranges, fresh - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>	<u>Pears - Continued:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
Petersburg .....	3,875	Highgate Springs .....	3,930
Fuerto Rico .....	7,700	Houston .....	26,455
Sitka .....	17,500	New York .....	11,124,835
Tampa .....	7,978,073	Total .....	11,157,781
Virgin Islands .....	21,715		
Wrangell .....	8,500	<u>Peppers:</u>	
Total .....	131,007,236	Blaine .....	375
		Brownsville .....	89,684
<u>Papayas, fresh:</u>		Callexico .....	361,402
Brownsville .....	26,878	Chicago .....	47,173
Hidalgo .....	7,216	Douglas .....	2,136
Laredo .....	19,284	Del Rio .....	135
Los Angeles .....	120	Eagle Pass .....	11,269
Miami .....	12,802	El Paso .....	991,981
New Orleans .....	59	Hidalgo .....	631,029
Nogales .....	89,306	Laredo .....	62,321
Fuerto Rico .....	583	New York .....	38,812
Roma .....	13,991	Nogales .....	10,294,293
San Francisco .....	21,399	Puerto Rico .....	651,025
San Ysidro .....	344	Roma .....	732,087
Virgin Islands .....	300	San Diego .....	38,904
Total .....	192,282	San Luis .....	6,531
		San Ysidro .....	487,499
<u>Papayas, frozen:</u>		Virgin Islands .....	2,182
Brownsville .....	23,972	West Palm Beach .....	938,790
Laredo .....	15,308	Total .....	15,387,628
New York .....	623		
Nogales .....	6,440	<u>Pigeon peas:</u>	
San Ysidro .....	13,322	New York .....	32,242
Total .....	59,665	Puerto Rico .....	51,723
		Total .....	83,965
<u>Parsley:</u>			
El Paso .....	701	<u>Pineapples, fresh:</u>	<u>Crates</u>
New York .....	6,905	Brownsville .....	370,933
San Ysidro .....	19,010	El Paso .....	2,128
Total .....	26,616	Hidalgo .....	188,891
		Laredo .....	698,211
<u>Peaches:</u>		Miami .....	4,021
Gulfport .....	15,542	New Orleans .....	891
Houston .....	2,500	New York .....	750
New York .....	1,265,648	Nogales .....	28,953
Total .....	1,283,690	Puerto Rico .....	333
		Tampa .....	117,664
<u>Peas, fresh:</u>		Virgin Islands .....	33,474
Brownsville .....	6,136	Total .....	1,446,249
Hidalgo .....	1,890		
Laredo .....	875	<u>Plantains:</u>	<u>Pounds</u>
New York .....	1,007,326	Baltimore .....	55,750
Nogales .....	5,396,332	Miami .....	16,107,334
Puerto Rico .....	67,920	New Orleans .....	488,265
San Ysidro .....	76,622	New York .....	21,386,003
Total .....	6,557,101	Norfolk .....	127,650
		Philadelphia .....	63,642
<u>Peas, frozen:</u>		Port Everglades .....	56,800
Honolulu .....	2,332	San Diego .....	108,465
New York .....	2,296	San Francisco .....	11,355
Total .....	4,628	San Ysidro .....	1,062,124
		Tampa .....	3,256,903
<u>Pears:</u>		Virgin Islands .....	15,150
Blaine .....	2,000	Wilmington .....	7,170
Brownsville .....	561	Total .....	42,746,611

Continued -

Table 4.--IMPORTS (FOR CONSUMPTION) by port of entry: Fruits and vegetables under the provisions of the quarantines and restrictive orders administered by the Plant Quarantine Branch, Agricultural Research Service, 1963-64 - Continued

Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning: : July 1 : : 1963-64 :	Commodity imported and port of entry	:Year beginning : July 1 : 1963-64
<b>Flums:</b>	<b>Pounds</b>	<b>Tomatoes - Continued:</b>	<b>Pounds</b>
Gulfport .....	12,822	Eagle Pass .....	7,561
Hidalgo .....	21,840	El Paso .....	523,243
Houston .....	153,358	Hidalgo .....	4,576,464
New York .....	2,464,869	Highgate Springs .....	600
Total .....	2,652,889	Honolulu .....	319
		Laredo .....	7,505,905
<b>Pumpkins:</b>		Miami .....	47,658
Baltimore .....	1,100	New York .....	24,308
Brownsville .....	150,457	Nogales .....	242,481,454
Eagle Pass .....	825	Puerto Rico .....	411,846
Hidalgo .....	42,259	Roma .....	1,542,295
Laredo .....	21,049	San Diego .....	181,642
Miami .....	45,066	San Luis .....	20,573
New York .....	861,329	San Ysidro .....	1,111,637
Norfolk .....	3,048	Seattle .....	3,259
Puerto Rico .....	79,010	Virgin Islands .....	4,655
Roma .....	203,889	West Palm Beach .....	1,379,077
Tampa .....	1,585	Total .....	266,277,892
Virgin Islands .....	4,869		
Total .....	1,414,486	<b>Turnips:</b>	
		El Paso .....	11,503
<b>Purslane:</b>		Highgate Springs .....	250
El Paso .....	1,773	Total .....	11,753
San Ysidro .....	11,030		
Total .....	12,803	<b>Waterchestnuts:</b>	
		Callexico .....	4,000
<b>Radishes:</b>		Honolulu .....	22,900
El Paso .....	47,691	Los Angeles .....	189,500
		New York .....	144,675
<b>Shallots:</b>		Portland .....	8,000
New York .....	21,693	San Francisco .....	334,340
San Francisco .....	4,984	San Ysidro .....	8,526
Total .....	26,677	Seattle .....	11,500
		Total .....	723,441
<b>Squash:</b>			
Brownsville .....	318,657	<b>Yams:</b>	
Callexico .....	310,092	Honolulu .....	11,340
Eagle Pass .....	600	Los Angeles .....	5,050
El Paso .....	86,288	New York .....	161,840
Laredo .....	452	Puerto Rico .....	70,033
New York .....	934	San Francisco .....	16,905
Nogales .....	2,376,889	Virgin Islands .....	144,428
Puerto Rico .....	80,500	Total .....	409,596
Roma .....	6,332		
San Luis .....	1,000	<b>Yam bean root:</b>	
San Ysidro .....	21,633	Brownsville .....	1,186
Total .....	3,203,377	Callexico .....	10,047
		Eagle Pass .....	14,284
<b>Tangerines:</b>		Laredo .....	407
Brownsville .....	1,163,987	New York .....	6,600
Hidalgo .....	10,163,620	Nogales .....	16,889
Total .....	11,327,607	Roma .....	11,991
		San Diego .....	14,833
<b>Tomatoes:</b>		San Ysidro .....	100,048
Blaine .....	24,490	Total .....	176,285
Brownsville .....	5,575,791		
Callexico .....	854,129	<b>Yucca:</b>	
Chicago .....	986	San Ysidro .....	7,320



## Export Highlights

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JULY 1964-FEBRUARY 1965

U.S. agricultural exports totaled \$3,782 million in July-February of fiscal 1964-65, down 6 percent from a year earlier (table 5). Exports in February totaled \$326 million. A year ago, February exports were \$523 million, reflecting unusually strong demand for U.S. farm products, especially wheat in Western Europe because of the poor harvest there. This February's exports were relatively low because of the longshoremen's strike at East Coast and Gulf ports.

Exports in July-December ran 9 percent above a year earlier. They totaled \$3,241 million compared with \$2,967 million a year ago. Exports in January and February 1965 totaled \$536 million compared with \$1,065 million for the first 2 months of 1964. The decline during January and February this year reflected effects of the strike.

Animals and animal products.--Exports of animals and animal products advanced by 7 percent in value in July-February of fiscal 1964-65 over a year earlier. Value was \$510 million compared with \$475 million the year before. Exports in July-December 1964 (prior to the strike) were running nearly one-fifth above 1963. Primary July-February increases over a year earlier were in animal fats, dairy products, and hides and skins.

Exports of dairy products advanced to nearly \$20 million, reflecting both gains under Government programs and commercial sales for dollars. In 1964, the United States was able to sell CCC butter at competitive prices to Western Europe.

Exports of meat and meat products continued strong into 1964-65, although slightly below the level of a year ago, when Western Europe and Canada imported large quantities of fresh pork. This fiscal year, more beef exports have been going to Western Europe, reflecting its continued limited supply and increased demand. Variety meat exports continued at record levels due to increased U.S. slaughter rates and attractive prices.

Exports of hides and skins rose to 10.6 million pieces in July-February from 9.7 million a year earlier. Record U.S. slaughter and smaller foreign production were the principal reasons.

Exports of tallow advanced to 1.3 billion pounds in July-February from 1.1 billion a year earlier. Abundant U.S. supplies and strong West European demand have encouraged exports. Poultry meat exports ran slightly below year ago levels, reflecting mainly the trade-restricting effects of the EEC's variable import levies.



Table 5.--U.S. agricultural exports: Value by commodity  
July-February 1963-64 and 1964-65

Commodity	July-February		Change
	1963-64	1964-65	
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
Animals and animal products:			
Dairy products <u>1/</u> .....	122	139	+14
Fats, oils, and greases .....	124	153	+23
Hides and skins .....	52	59	+13
Meats and meat products .....	76	69	-9
Poultry products .....	54	45	-17
Other .....	47	45	-4
Total animals, etc. <u>1/</u> .....	475	510	+7
Cotton, excluding linters .....	458	375	-18
Fruits and preparations .....	195	193	-1
Grains and preparations:			
Feed grains, excluding products .....	567	538	-5
Rice, milled .....	129	95	-26
Wheat and flour .....	947	781	-18
Other .....	44	36	-18
Total grains, etc. ....	1,687	1,450	-14
Oilseeds and products:			
Cottonseed and soybean oils <u>2/</u> .....	102	157	+54
Soybeans .....	354	364	+3
Protein meal .....	77	110	+43
Other .....	41	60	+46
Total oilseeds, etc. <u>2/</u> .....	574	691	+20
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	327	271	-17
Vegetables and preparations .....	109	97	-11
Other .....	208	195	-6
Total exports .....	4,033	3,782	-6

1/ Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations of butter and ghee, which are included in "Other" agricultural exports.

2/ Excludes Title III, P.L. 480 donations, which are included in "Other" agricultural exports.

Cotton.--Exports of cotton excluding linters declined to 2.9 million bales in July-February from 3.5 million a year earlier. The decline mostly reflected increased world cotton production and reduced cotton consumption in some principal importing countries. In addition, man-made fibers continued to offer strong competition to U.S. cotton in many major importing countries.

Grain preparations.--Wheat exports declined to 437 million bushels in July-February from 533 million a year earlier. There has been less demand for U.S. wheat in Western Europe than a year earlier, when crops were reduced substantially because of poor harvests. A large quantity of U.S. exports in 1964-65 has gone to the developing countries, especially India, which has been having a severe shortage of grain this year because of a poor harvest in 1964.

Rice.--Exports of rice totaled 13.3 million bags in July-February compared with 18.9 million for the like period in 1963-64. A substantial part of the reduction reflected smaller shipments to India and Indonesia.

Feed grains.--Feed grain exports amounted to 10.3 million metric tons compared with the previous year's 10.8 million. Exports prior to the strike were running 9 percent above a year earlier. Demand for U.S. feed grains continued strong in the industrialized countries of Western Europe and Japan. The EEC accounted for about two-fifths of U.S. grain exports in July-February; exports to Japan, about one-sixth. The substantial rise in incomes in the industrialized countries has resulted in a larger consumer demand for livestock products. In turn this has generated larger feed grain requirements. The United States accounts for about one-half of world feed grain exports.

Fruits and preparations.--Exports of fruits and preparations in July-February totaled \$193 million, about the same as a year earlier. Prior to the strike, exports were running slightly above a year ago. There were increases in exports of canned pineapples, fresh apples, grapes, berries, and pears. Declines were noted for raisins and currants, fruit juices, oranges, lemons, and frozen fruits.

Oilseeds and products.--Exports of oilseeds and products increased to \$691 million in July-February from \$574 million a year earlier. Principal gains were in cottonseed and soybean oils and oilcake and meal. July-February exports of soybeans were only slightly above the level of a year earlier. Prior to the strike, they were 22 percent above the previous year's level. Although Communist China has been exporting more soybeans to Japan, the U.S. market there has continued to expand. Moreover, U.S. exports have been increasing to other markets, especially Western Europe, where the demand has been strong for oilseeds and oils this year because of a poor olive crop in the Mediterranean Basin. The growing livestock industry in Western Europe and Japan continued to exert a substantial upward influence on exports of protein meal. U.S. exports of cottonseed and soybean oil advanced to 1.3 billion short tons in July-February from 0.9 billion a year earlier. The increase reflected a gain in shipments under Government-financed programs as well as commercial sales for dollars. Over half of the cottonseed and soybean oil exports in July-February moved under Government-financed programs.

Tobacco.--U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco declined to 322 million pounds in July-February from 403 million a year earlier. They have been facing greater competition from Rhodesia this year. Flue-cured tobacco production in

Rhodesia increased by 60 percent in 1964, and prices were substantially below a year earlier. In addition, many European countries have had relatively large stocks of U.S. leaf. The major foreign outlets for U.S. tobacco were the United Kingdom, West Germany, and the Netherlands.

Vegetables and preparations.--U.S. exports of vegetables and preparations declined to \$97 million in July-February from \$109 million for the like period a year earlier. Most of the decline was in dry edible beans; U.S. production was down considerably in 1964, and quality was not as good as in the previous year. Exports of other vegetables and preparations showed little overall change. Most exports of vegetables and preparations are from California and the Southwest, and they were not affected greatly by the longshoremen's strike at East Coast and Gulf ports.

#### EXPORTS TO THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY JULY-JANUARY OF FISCAL 1964-65

U.S. agricultural exports to the EEC totaled \$785 million in July-January compared with \$787 million for the same months in 1963-64 (table 6). Prior to the strike at East Coast and Gulf ports, exports to the EEC were running 12 percent above a year earlier. Exports not subject to levies increased while those subject to variable levies decreased.

Exports subject to variable levies declined to \$241 million in July-January from \$272 million a year earlier. They fell to \$7 million in January from \$45 million in December. The decline in December from November was slight. U.S. exports of feed grains to EEC increased to \$194 million in July-January from \$167 million a year earlier. Most of the decline in the variable levy commodities reflected smaller exports of wheat, which declined to \$17 million from \$61 million. In 1963-64, EEC imported large quantities of wheat because of reduced production and lower quality in EEC. Other declines were noted in exports of rye, rice, wheat flour, lard, pork, broilers and fryers, and stewing chickens. Increases were noted for turkeys and canned poultry.

Exports not subject to variable levies rose to \$544 million in July-January from \$515 million for the like period in 1963-64. Most of the increase reflected larger shipments of vegetable oils, protein meal, and soybeans. Smaller gains were noted for tallow and variety meats. Exports of cotton declined slightly, mainly because of the strike. In addition, free-world cotton production was a record, and raw cotton stocks in EEC were at a relatively high level. U.S. exports of tobacco were down slightly; prior to the strike, they were running slightly above a year earlier. U.S. tobacco has been facing strong competition from Rhodesia's flue-cured tobacco. Production in Rhodesia increased by 60 percent and prices were down sharply from the previous year. Exports of oilseeds and products continued strong, reflecting smaller olive oil production in the Mediterranean Basin and increased demand for protein meal from expanding livestock industries in the EEC areas. The EEC accounted for about one-third of U.S. soybean exports in the July-January period.

Table 6.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Economic Community: Value by commodity, January and July-January 1963-65 1/

Commodity	January			July-January		
	1963	1964	1965	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65
-- 1,000 dollars --						
<u>Variable levy commodities 2/:</u>						
Feed grains .....	15,153	25,986	5,440	154,142	166,860	194,329
Rice, milled .....	190	927	191	4,886	5,994	5,067
Rye grain .....	956	1,072	0	15,108	4,765	1,287
Wheat grain .....	787	12,926	821	24,542	61,137	17,324
Wheat flour <u>3/</u> .....	6	942	39	5,502	5,832	2,634
Lard .....	150	339	26	1,015	1,159	738
Pork, except variety meats ..	10	2,199	1	129	3,998	231
Poultry and eggs:						
Broilers and fryers .....	99	797	95	9,035	7,287	4,530
Stewing chickens .....	25	766	94	2,323	4,752	2,691
Turkeys .....	289	567	378	6,229	7,368	8,644
Other fresh poultry .....	0	3	50	269	222	590
Canned poultry <u>4/</u> .....	8	301	65	670	1,388	2,069
Eggs .....	84	114	55	916	1,442	805
Total poultry and eggs ..	505	2,548	737	19,442	22,459	19,329
Total .....	17,757	46,939	7,255	224,766	272,204	240,939
<u>Non-variable levy commodities:</u>						
Cotton, excluding linters ...	8,110	21,996	5,460	50,976	109,575	91,129
Fruits and vegetables .....	7,100	5,280	3,427	60,171	59,932	54,400
Soybeans .....	6,639	16,756	3,446	99,643	105,371	111,761
Tallow .....	860	2,602	2,554	12,110	16,857	19,105
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	1,025	5,347	446	59,694	64,597	59,819
Variety meats .....	615	2,582	699	8,522	13,436	17,500
Vegetable oils, expressed ...	278	3,195	6,693	5,184	13,159	20,070
Other .....	4,640	14,975	<u>5/</u> 5,000	91,799	131,827	<u>5/</u> 170,167
Total .....	29,267	72,733	<u>5/</u> 27,725	388,099	514,754	<u>5/</u> 543,951
Total EEC .....	47,024	119,672	<u>5/</u> 34,980	612,865	786,958	<u>5/</u> 784,890

1/ Compiled from U.S. Bureau of the Census data.

2/ Classified for identification of commodities subject to the variable levies which were put into effect on July 30, 1962. The classification is designed to show the overall change in exports of these commodities rather than to measure the impact of the variable levies on exports of these commodities.

3/ Exports of wheat flour to Italy include donations under Titles II and III of P.L. 480.

4/ Import duty for canned poultry is bound under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at 21 percent ad valorem.

5/ Partly estimated.



AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS TO THE SOVIET BLOC,  
FISCAL YEAR 1963-64

U.S. agricultural exports to the 8 countries of the European Soviet Bloc expanded dramatically in fiscal 1963-64, mainly reflecting unusually large grain shipments to the USSR and Poland (table 7). Increased agricultural shipments were also made to Hungary, East Germany, and Czechoslovakia. Shipments to the Soviet Bloc increased to \$312 million from \$103 million in 1962-63 because of extremely poor European wheat harvests in 1963.

Shipments to Russia alone in 1963-64 totaled \$129 million, including \$110 million of wheat, \$10 million of milled rice, and \$4 million each of inedible tallow and hides and skins. Shipments of wheat to the USSR in the previous 5 years had been negligible, while no shipments of rice were made.

Agricultural exports to Poland increased to \$130 million from \$86 million. Wheat was the principal commodity, valued at \$66 million in 1963-64 compared with \$39 million in 1962-63. Poland took more U.S. vegetable oils, cotton, animal fats, dairy products, tobacco and rice, but substantially less feed grains. Grain shipments to the Soviet Union were made on a cash basis, while shipments to Poland moved mostly under P.L. 480.

U.S. agricultural exports to Hungary totaled \$23 million, compared with \$2 million in 1962-63. Over half of the total represented wheat and feed grains, with some cotton, soybeans, and protein meal. Exports to East Germany totaled \$16 million, compared with \$2 million in 1962-63. Wheat and feed grains made up well over half of the total to East Germany, with some tobacco, soybeans, and meats.

The expansion in exports to Czechoslovakia to \$11 million from \$4 million was concentrated in wheat, feed grains, soybeans, lard, and tallow. Decreases occurred in hides and skins and hops.

Like the USSR, Hungary and East Germany do not normally use U.S. grain but the European grain shortage in 1963 was an abnormal development.

U.S. agricultural exports to Yugoslavia -- not considered a part of the European Soviet Bloc owing to its weak affiliation with Moscow -- amounted to \$65 million in 1963-64 compared with \$127 million a year earlier. Shipments to Yugoslavia have been financed mostly under P.L. 480. Unlike other countries in the area, Yugoslavia took less wheat from the United States in 1963-64.

Table 7.--U.S. agricultural exports to the European Soviet Bloc: Value  
by country, fiscal years 1958-59 through 1963-64 1/

Country	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64
-- <u>Million dollars</u> --						
Rumania .....	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Bulgaria .....	0.5	0.1	<u>2/</u>	<u>2/</u>	0.1	2.8
East Germany .....	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.7	2.5	15.9
Czechoslovakia .....	0.3	1.2	3.1	4.0	3.5	11.0
Hungary .....	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.9	22.9
Latvia .....	0	0	1.9	2.8	6.0	1.0
Poland and Danzig .....	58.6	92.7	143.4	69.7	85.6	129.8
USSR .....	0.4	0.7	11.3	9.6	3.1	128.6
Total .....	61.9	96.8	162.3	88.5	102.9	312.1

1/ Includes Estonia, Lithuania, and Albania in addition to the countries shown in this table. There were no exports to these countries.

2/ Less than \$50,000.

Table 8.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
January 1964, and 1965 and July-January 1963-64 and 1964-65

Commodity exported	Unit	January 1/		Value		July-January 1/				
		Quantity	1964	1965	1964	1965	Quantity	1963-64	1964-65	Value
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS										
Animals, live:										
Cattle .....	No.	2	3	822	816	16	24	6,999	7,937	
Poultry, live -										
Baby chicks (chickens) .....	No.	2,040	1,678	811	746	15,815	13,671	4,963	4,788	
Other live poultry .....	No.	2/	2/	41	131	2/	2/	785	1,259	
Other .....	---	2/	2/	291	265	2/	2/	3,132	3,813	
Total animals, live .....	---	---	---	1,965	1,958	---	---	15,879	17,797	
Dairy products:										
Anhydrous milk fat, including donations .....	Lb.	5,073	1,043	1,822	638	16,124	13,606	7,223	8,007	
Butter, including donations .....	Lb.	9,307	11,009	3,132	4,732	64,572	91,027	22,177	37,901	
Cheese, including donations .....	Lb.	611	176	258	101	9,550	4,975	3,185	2,442	
Infants' and dietetic foods, chiefly milk ..	Lb.	1,487	272	789	172	10,217	8,498	5,560	5,410	
Milk and cream -										
Condensed and evaporated, incl. donations..	Lb.	5,752	7,399	1,156	1,621	69,438	62,180	12,574	13,002	
Dry, whole milk and cream .....	Lb.	2,096	693	678	372	17,664	7,911	7,384	3,398	
Fresh .....	Gal.	187	145	124	119	921	658	886	785	
Nonfat dry, including donations .....	Lb.	60,842	21,322	5,327	2,277	608,938	564,940	48,568	52,572	
Other .....	---	2/	2/	195	137	2/	2/	1,756	2,863	
Total dairy products .....	---	---	---	13,481	10,169	---	---	109,313	126,380	
Fats, oils, and greases:										
Lard .....	Lb.	62,716	22,887	6,310	2,669	348,642	322,402	31,632	34,427	
Tallow -										
Edible .....	Lb.	348	210	33	26	1,844	2,930	181	333	
Inedible .....	Lb.	145,502	92,162	9,915	7,271	978,684	1,126,235	63,988	86,037	
Other animal fats, oils, and greases .....	Lb.	23,677	3,189	1,924	405	143,410	143,340	11,608	12,640	
Total fats, oils, and greases .....	Lb.	232,243	118,448	18,182	10,371	1,472,580	1,594,907	107,409	133,437	
Meat and meat products:										
Beef and veal .....	Lb.	3,284	3,218	1,313	1,399	18,098	36,408	7,482	14,739	
Pork .....	Lb.	22,914	2,272	6,857	646	93,345	43,538	27,146	12,177	
Sausage casings .....	Lb.	1,167	342	834	214	12,218	7,136	6,583	4,436	
Variety meats (edible offals) .....	Lb.	16,509	4,573	3,437	1,053	95,749	126,737	19,691	26,403	
Other, including meat extracts .....	Lb.	333	1,507	446	521	8,004	10,193	3,347	4,041	
Total meat and products (except poultry) ..	Lb.	44,807	11,912	12,887	3,833	227,414	224,012	64,249	61,796	
Poultry products:										
Eggs, dried and otherwise preserved .....	Lb.	164	70	162	69	2,754	1,944	2,843	2,212	
Eggs in the shell -										
Hatching .....	Doz.	610	566	635	503	4,629	3,375	4,409	3,813	
Other .....	Doz.	144	231	57	81	2,475	1,280	943	452	
Poultry meat -										
Chickens, fresh or frozen .....	Lb.	13,157	2,789	3,380	685	99,487	81,790	26,281	18,921	
Turkeys, fresh or frozen .....	Lb.	1,768	1,282	649	460	24,974	31,505	9,261	11,340	
Other, fresh or frozen .....	Lb.	336	352	139	113	2,797	4,391	995	1,448	
Canned and otherwise preserved .....	Lb.	1,373	504	339	132	13,941	11,903	3,399	2,933	
Total poultry products .....	---	---	---	5,361	2,043	---	---	48,131	41,119	

Continued

Continued -

Table 8.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
January 1964 and 1965 and July-January 1963-64 and 1964-65 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	January 1/		Value		Quantity		July-January 1/	
		1964	1965	1964	1965	1963-64	1964-65	1963-64	1964-65
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
<b>Other animal products:</b>									
Feathers, crude or dressed	Lb.	136	20	184	29	890	1,146	987	920
Gelatin, edible	Lb.	177	250	509	271	1,762	2,023	4,089	4,488
Hair, raw or dressed (except wool)	Lb.	270	71	121	67	4,020	3,635	1,251	1,402
Hides and skins, raw (except furs) 2/	No.	1,337	1,098	6,525	4,486	8,288	9,593	44,813	53,530
Honey	Lb.	1,087	345	207	64	19,085	4,616	3,164	895
Wool, unmanufactured	C.Lb.	193	116	239	111	6,795	1,263	7,275	1,389
Other	---	2/	2/	2,521	869	2/	2/	9,699	12,775
Total other animal products	---	---	---	10,306	5,897	---	---	71,278	75,299
<b>Total animals and animal products</b>									
	---	---	---	62,182	34,271	---	---	416,259	455,928
<b>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS</b>									
<b>Cotton, unmanufactured:</b>									
Cotton	RBale	587	244	78,314	33,168	2,921	2,670	383,745	349,919
Linters	RBale	27	14	701	401	178	136	4,832	3,728
Total cotton and linters	RBale	614	258	79,015	33,569	3,099	2,806	388,577	353,647
<b>Fruits and preparations:</b>									
<b>Canned -</b>									
Fruit cocktail	Lb.	13,243	11,855	2,235	1,770	95,404	100,433	15,285	15,795
Peaches	Lb.	18,475	11,615	2,166	1,167	171,402	160,644	18,859	17,335
Pears	Lb.	333	431	66	75	4,077	3,759	776	696
Pineapples	Lb.	2,317	2,321	348	378	53,075	66,265	7,611	9,737
Other	Lb.	1,438	1,106	312	217	19,757	26,362	3,699	4,445
Total canned fruits	Lb.	35,806	27,328	5,127	3,607	343,715	357,463	46,230	48,008
<b>Dried -</b>									
Prunes	Lb.	4,910	7,541	1,155	1,378	54,402	61,719	11,424	11,691
Raisins (dried grapes)	Lb.	4,732	4,093	860	731	84,252	75,352	14,673	13,684
Other	Lb.	1,424	1,258	528	396	9,727	11,262	3,758	3,481
Total dried fruits	Lb.	11,136	12,892	2,543	2,505	148,381	148,333	29,855	28,856
<b>Fresh -</b>									
Apples	Lb.	32,043	25,127	2,709	2,141	113,660	120,240	10,371	10,805
Berries	Lb.	832	106	122	21	10,008	12,930	1,797	2,343
Grapefruit	Lb.	15,985	14,032	950	708	93,152	83,870	6,021	5,571
Grapes	Lb.	6,454	6,329	733	715	179,462	184,625	15,788	17,641
Lemons and limes	Lb.	7,283	4,848	589	553	126,710	111,472	10,700	8,825
Oranges and Tangerines	Lb.	37,002	26,698	2,966	2,500	212,809	192,350	19,527	18,205
Pears	Lb.	2,531	2,629	248	234	31,202	49,189	3,101	4,526
Other	Lb.	883	954	98	129	106,943	99,424	6,136	6,825
Total fresh fruits	Lb.	103,013	80,723	8,415	7,001	873,946	854,100	73,441	74,741
<b>Fruit juices -</b>									
Grapefruit	Gal.	280	217	309	218	2,190	1,428	2,129	1,753
Orange	Gal.	513	398	1,453	988	4,102	3,391	10,391	9,110
Other	Gal.	621	476	685	552	6,738	7,378	6,737	6,609
Total fruit juices	Gal.	1,414	1,091	2,447	1,758	13,030	12,267	19,257	17,472
Frozen fruits	Lb.	734	234	158	45	7,681	5,432	1,578	995
Other	---	2/	2/	329	134	2/	2/	3,032	3,474
Total fruits and preparations	---	---	---	19,019	15,050	---	---	173,293	173,546

Continued -



Table 8.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
January 1964 and 1965 and July-January 1964-65 and 1964-65 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	January 1/			Value			July-January 1/			
		Quantity		Value	Quantity		Value				
		1964	1965		1964	1965	1963-64	1964-65			
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	1,000	1,000
<b>Grains and preparations:</b>											
<b>Feed grains and products -</b>											
Barley grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	5,333	1,204	6,441	1,472	33,656	33,331	35,386	36,542		
Corn grain, including donations (56 lb.)	Bu.	47,007	7,603	64,118	11,127	280,439	267,384	380,754	361,827		
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	10,860	3,616	13,805	4,414	64,733	57,861	79,889	69,167		
Oats grain (32 lb.)	Bu.	30	8	35	9	3,907	2,910	2,795	1,971		
Total feed grains	M.Ton.	1,587	311	84,399	17,022	9,558	9,030	498,824	469,507		
Malt and flour, including barley malt	Lb.	4,676	1,394	293	118	49,875	45,754	3,001	2,774		
Corn grits and hominy	Lb.	2,014	879	85	38	20,080	24,024	852	986		
Cornmeal, including donations	Owt.	619	35	2,413	163	3,346	2,723	12,488	10,412		
Cornstarch	Lb.	5,694	2,403	491	226	37,421	42,903	3,121	3,692		
Oatmeal, groats, and rolled oats	Lb.	174	37	25	14	8,868	6,827	754	501		
Total feed grains and products	M.Ton.	1,645	318	87,706	17,581	9,914	9,339	519,040	487,872		
<b>Rice -</b>											
Milled, including donations	Lb.	314,052	196,135	22,357	13,914	1,497,157	1,181,532	102,472	84,469		
Paddy or rough	Lb.	75	0	8	0	2,937	4,668	251	413		
Total rice (milled basis)	Lb.	314,101	196,135	22,365	13,914	1,499,065	1,184,566	102,723	84,882		
Rye grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	806	0	1,234	0	6,534	1,335	9,156	1,739		
Wheat and flour, including donations -											
Wheat grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	66,563	19,714	117,827	34,575	405,122	359,579	718,846	643,161		
Wheat flour, wholly of U. S. wheat	Owt.	3,124	1,106	12,291	3,900	23,279	22,643	95,830	94,488		
Total wheat and flour	Bu.	73,685	22,236	130,118	38,475	458,198	411,205	814,676	737,649		
Bakery products	Lb.	1,105	517	454	282	7,370	8,942	3,267	3,758		
Other, including donations	Lb.	2/	2/	645	1,332	2/	2/	6,916	9,032		
Total grains and preparations	---	---	---	242,522	71,584	---	---	1,455,778	1,324,932		
<b>Oilseeds and products:</b>											
<b>Oils, including donations -</b>											
Cottonseed oil	Lb.	53,277	69,191	5,989	8,634	213,511	355,225	25,692	43,861		
Soybean oil	Lb.	70,159	69,266	7,136	9,272	581,060	838,893	63,526	99,499		
Other	Lb.	14,517	14,769	2,065	2,202	96,342	184,848	13,050	24,529		
Total oils (except essential)	Lb.	137,953	153,226	15,190	20,108	890,913	1,378,966	102,268	167,889		
<b>Oilseeds -</b>											
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.	0	1	0	4	2,500	5,872	7,352	16,810		
Soybeans (60 lb.)	Bu.	17,036	2,872	46,407	8,311	113,128	120,902	308,937	328,984		
Other	---	2/	2/	1,620	497	2/	2/	16,907	12,722		
Total oilseeds	---	---	---	48,027	8,812	---	---	333,196	358,516		
<b>Protein meal (oil-cake and meal)</b>											
Total oilseeds and products	S.Ton.	79	49	6,762	3,639	837	1,269	67,599	97,187		
<b>Tobacco, unmanufactured:</b>											
Burley	Lb.	1,703	89	1,305	70	23,271	28,686	18,871	23,534		
Cigar wrapper	Lb.	240	72	438	233	2,562	1,993	6,561	6,221		
Dark-fired Kentucky and Tennessee	Lb.	2,415	72	1,222	38	9,949	12,140	5,150	6,140		
Flue-cured	Lb.	28,626	3,844	23,622	2,566	302,339	246,208	255,334	214,973		
Maryland	Lb.	1,115	35	806	15	7,678	7,291	5,561	5,713		
Other	Lb.	2,802	1,872	1,440	311	21,389	18,225	7,035	8,469		
Total tobacco, unmanufactured	Lb.	36,901	5,984	28,833	3,233	367,188	314,543	298,512	265,050		

Continued -

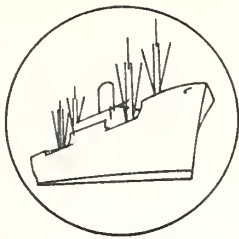
Table 8.-- U. S. agricultural exports: Quantity and value by commodity,  
January 1964 and 1965 and July-January 1963-64 and 1964-65 - Continued

Commodity exported	Unit	January 1/			July-January 1/		
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1964	1965	1964	1965	1963-64	1964-65
		Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars	Thousands	dollars
<b>Vegetables and preparations:</b>							
Canned -							
Asparagus .....	lb.	3,338	3,507	957	835	34,450	35,141
Soups .....	lb.	1,653	444	304	130	9,052	8,997
Tomato paste and puree .....	lb.	964	1,557	187	328	9,602	8,353
Tomato sauce for cooking purposes .....	lb.	121	113	17	14	547	1,365
Other .....	lb.	4,354	2,389	656	364	33,324	34,074
Total canned vegetables .....	lb.	10,430	8,610	2,121	1,671	86,985	87,930
Dried beans, including donations .....	lb.	21,058	6,923	2,050	697	336,290	230,679
Dried peas, including cow and chick .....	lb.	28,651	17,595	1,847	1,034	157,076	157,542
Fresh -							
Lettuce .....	lb.	19,390	16,407	1,242	597	86,365	82,957
Onions .....	lb.	10,464	7,717	635	364	53,628	40,390
Potatoes (except sweet potatoes) .....	lb.	5,952	3,361	164	153	75,261	49,774
Tomatoes .....	lb.	5,900	5,650	540	504	59,481	62,420
Other .....	lb.	31,259	23,599	2,023	1,320	135,142	127,876
Total fresh vegetables .....	lb.	72,965	56,734	4,604	2,938	409,877	363,417
Frozen vegetables .....	lb.	1,668	612	312	163	23,261	8,913
Soups and vegetables, dehydrated .....	lb.	1,837	949	669	386	8,262	8,784
Vegetable seasonings .....	lb.	284	349	195	151	2,005	3,586
Tomato juice, canned .....	Gal.	250	199	194	162	1,490	2,005
Other .....	Gal.	2/	2/	1,188	716	2/	2/
Total vegetables and preparations .....		---	---	13,180	7,918	---	---
<b>Other vegetable products:</b>							
Coffee .....	lb.	2,692	1,528	2,819	1,375	18,368	14,037
Drugs, herbs, roots, leaves, etc., crude .....	lb.	322	592	583	418	2,332	2,327
Essential oils, natural .....	lb.	774	368	1,852	867	4,235	4,793
Feeds and fodders (except oil-cake and meal) .....	Gal.	2/	2/	4,720	2,187	2/	2/
Flavoring sirups, sugars, and extracts .....	Gal.	81	118	471	341	583	721
Hops .....	lb.	2,675	2,114	1,756	1,312	13,542	15,056
Nursery and greenhouse stock .....	---	2/	2/	699	622	2/	2/
Nuts and preparations .....	lb.	6,424	2,408	1,787	1,178	47,599	67,912
Seeds, (except oilseeds) .....	lb.	14,605	7,012	4,740	2,191	69,956	59,897
Spices .....	lb.	252	165	245	114	1,843	1,948
Other, including donations .....	---	2/	2/	8,423	1,613	2/	2/
Total other vegetable products .....		---	---	28,055	12,218	---	---
Total vegetable products .....		---	---	480,603	176,131	---	---
<b>TOTAL AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS .....</b>							
<b>TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EXPORTS .....</b>							
<b>TOTAL EXPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES .....</b>							

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Reported in value only.

3/ Excludes the number of "other hides and skins," reported in value only.



# Import Highlights

JULY 1964-JANUARY 1965

U.S. agricultural imports for consumption declined to \$2,246 million in July-January from \$2,416 million a year earlier (table 9). The decline was concentrated in supplementary (partially competitive) products, principally beef and veal and sugar. Imports of complementary (noncompetitive) products increased slightly. Imports in January fell to \$175 million from \$332 million for the same month in 1964, reflecting the longshoremen's strike at East Coast and Gulf ports.

Imports of nonagricultural products rose to \$8,585 million in July-January from \$7,943 million for the like months in 1963-64.

## Supplementary Imports

Imports of supplementary products declined to \$1,183 million in July-January from \$1,370 million a year earlier. The decline resulted from smaller imports of beef and veal, live cattle, cane sugar, and molasses. Imports of meats and meat products fell to \$222 million from \$336 million for the same months in 1963-64. Most of the decline resulted from smaller imports of beef and veal from Australia, New Zealand, Ireland, and Mexico. These countries have voluntary agreements with the United States to limit shipments of beef and veal to the U.S. market. In the past year, there has been a significant shift in the pattern of world meat trade. Demand in Western Europe has increased sharply because of higher incomes and relatively small production. Moreover, Argentina exported smaller quantities of beef because of a prior drought and the buildup of its herds. In the United States, larger production along with relatively low prices discouraged foreign shippers from exporting to the United States.

The value of imports of dairy products increased slightly, mainly casein, which increased to \$12 million from \$9 million.

Imports of hides and skins declined slightly to 68 million pounds from 70 million a year earlier. However, value increased to \$34 million from \$31 million, mainly reflecting higher priced items.

Imports of apparel wool increased to 89 million pounds (actual weight) from 73 million a year earlier. The increase mainly reflected larger mill consumption in the United States.

Imports of cane sugar fell to 2,394,000 short tons from 2,466,000 a year earlier. Value fell more sharply because of lower world prices in July-January 1964-65 than a year earlier. Value declined to \$275 million from \$367 million.

Table 9.--U.S. agricultural imports for consumption: Value by commodity,  
July-January 1963-64 and 1964-65

Commodity	July-January		Change
	1963-64	1964-65	
	-- Million dollars --		Percent
<u>Supplementary</u>			
Animals and animal products:			
Animals, live .....	42	36	-14
Dairy products .....	33	36	+9
Hides and skins .....	31	34	+10
Meats and meat products .....	336	222	-34
Wool, apparel .....	54	67	+24
Other .....	26	24	-8
Total animals, etc. ....	522	419	-20
Cotton, excluding linters .....	22	19	-14
Fruits and preparations .....	58	58	0
Grains and preparations .....	26	28	+8
Nuts and preparations .....	46	48	+4
Oilseeds and products .....	91	97	+7
Sugar, cane .....	367	275	-25
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	56	73	+30
Vegetables and preparations .....	45	48	+7
Other .....	137	118	-24
Total supplementary .....	1,370	1,183	-14
<u>Complementary</u>			
Bananas .....	49	87	+78
Coffee .....	611	629	+3
Cocoa beans .....	68	66	-3
Rubber, crude, natural .....	105	109	+4
Tea .....	33	30	-9
Wool, carpet .....	70	45	-36
Other .....	110	97	-12
Total complementary .....	1,046	1,063	+2
Total imports .....	2,416	2,246	-7



Imports of tobacco -- mainly oriental and cigar leaf -- increased to 108 million pounds from 97 million. Oriental leaf is used for blending with U.S. tobacco to derive the taste and aroma desired by U.S. smokers. There has been some gain in imports of cigar leaf from Central America and the Philippines.

Imports of grains and preparations increased to \$28 million from \$26 million, mainly reflecting larger imports of barley grain for malting purposes. Imports of other grain products showed a slight decline.

Imports of oilseeds and products increased to \$97 million from \$91 million. The increase reflected larger imports of coconut oil, palm kernel oil, olive oil, and copra.

Imports of vegetables and preparations rose to \$48 million from \$45 million, reflecting mainly larger imports of white potatoes. Imports of other vegetables and preparations showed little change. Imports of fruits and preparations were \$58 million, the same as in the previous year.

#### Complementary Imports

Imports of complementary imports increased to \$1,063 million in July-January of fiscal 1964-65 from \$1,046 million a year earlier. Imports of complementary products prior to the strike were running more than 12 percent above the previous year, reflecting mainly higher prices for coffee. Other increases in July-January were in crude rubber, spices, and essential oils. Somewhat offsetting were declines in raw silk, hard fibers, and carpet wool. The sharp increase in the value of bananas reflected a change in valuation procedures by the Bureau of the Census.

Coffee imports declined to 1,521 million pounds from 1,961 million. However, value increased to \$629 million from \$611 million because of higher prices. Prices of coffee in July-January have been above those of a year earlier, reflecting the substantial reduction in coffee production in Brazil because of past crop damage due to frost.

Imports of rubber increased to 558 million pounds from 467 million. However, value increased only to \$109 million from \$105 million. Lower prices of crude natural rubber have stimulated imports.

Imports of carpet wool declined to 76 million pounds from 122 million a year earlier. The decline reflected a continued shift to man-made fibers in the carpet industry. In addition, carpet wool activity has been down from a year earlier.

Table 10.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, January 1964 and 1965 and July-January 1963-64 and 1964-65

Commodity imported		January 1/		Value		Quantity		Value		July-January 1/			
SUPPLEMENTARY		1964		1965		1964		1965		1963-64		1964-65	
Unit		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS													
Animals, live:													
Cattle, dutiable	No.	57	38	4,378	3,125	377	281	32,692	26,121				
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.	1	1	379	380	11	9	3,704	3,570				
Horses	No.	2/	2/	651	1,838	2	2	4,881	5,814				
Other (including live poultry)	---	3/	3/	48	60	3/	3/	430	631				
Total animals, live	---	---	---	5,456	5,403	---	---	41,707	36,136				
Dairy products:													
Butter	Lb.	52	44	27	23	448	409	208	220				
Cheese -													
Blue-mold	Lb.	355	110	180	55	1,948	2,035	979	1,023				
Cheddar	Lb.	112	35	38	17	1,613	1,279	522	432				
Edam and Gouda	Lb.	402	161	175	74	4,038	3,912	1,804	1,821				
Pecorino	Lb.	911	478	567	264	8,839	10,857	4,997	7,159				
Swiss	Lb.	1,260	172	699	102	10,624	9,429	5,762	5,324				
Other	Lb.	3,569	585	1,223	307	19,757	13,530	7,922	6,980				
Total cheese	Lb.	6,609	1,541	2,882	819	46,819	41,042	21,986	22,739				
Casein or lactarene	Lb.	7,251	3,724	1,256	846	52,811	57,899	9,520	11,613				
Other	---	3/	3/	399	341	3/	3/	1,214	1,095				
Total dairy products	---	---	---	4,564	2,029	---	---	32,928	35,667				
Hides and skins, raw (except furs):													
Calf skins	Lb.	323	217	100	104	3,439	5,013	1,167	2,089				
Cattle hides	Lb.	890	807	144	124	7,900	6,539	942	1,061				
Goat and kid skins	Lb.	2,407	484	1,525	387	14,735	8,431	9,586	5,763				
Sheep and lamb skins	Lb.	2,432	904	1,314	467	23,325	25,360	10,539	13,835				
Other	Lb.	2,647	1,758	1,311	831	20,937	22,950	9,213	11,219				
Total hides and skins, raw	Lb.	8,699	4,170	4,394	1,913	70,336	68,293	31,447	33,967				
Meat and meat products:													
Beef and veal -													
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	79,542	27,230	25,913	9,132	647,391	348,106	207,498	112,712				
Other	Lb.	9,738	3,258	2,897	1,221	75,843	51,061	24,003	18,234				
Total beef and veal	Lb.	89,280	30,488	28,810	10,353	723,234	399,167	231,501	130,946				
Mutton, goat, and lamb	Lb.	9,554	977	2,180	226	38,748	12,620	8,963	3,028				
Pork -													
Fresh, chilled, or frozen	Lb.	3,411	3,178	1,239	1,143	21,281	22,407	7,871	8,057				
Hams and shoulders, canned cooked	Lb.	11,026	3,405	7,463	2,250	80,826	74,482	55,328	49,063				
Other	Lb.	2,311	830	1,241	539	17,687	17,699	10,017	11,195				
Total pork	Lb.	16,748	7,413	9,943	3,932	119,794	114,588	73,216	68,315				
Sausage casings	---	3/	2/	1,135	874	3/	3/	9,841	9,443				
Other (including meat extracts)	Lb.	5,368	5,074	1,216	1,061	50,654	46,371	12,302	10,321				
Total meat and products (except poultry)	---	---	---	43,284	16,446	---	---	325,823	222,053				
Poultry products:													
Eggs, dried, frozen, otherwise preserved	Lb.	1	3	1	2	4	10	5	8				
Eggs in the shell	Doz.	777	132	299	63	1,085	755	546	406				
Poultry meat	Lb.	27	14	63	34	218	157	361	340				
Total poultry products	---	---	---	363	99	---	---	912	754				
Continued -													

Continued -

Table 10.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity, January 1964 and 1965 and July-January 1963-64 and 1964-65 - Continued

Commodity imported	Unit	January 1/		July-January 1/	
		Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		1964	1965	1963-64	1964-65
		Thousands	1,000 dollars	Thousands	1,000 dollars
<b>SUPPLEMENTARY</b>					
<b>Wool, unmanufactured (except free in bond):</b>					
40's to 56's .....	G. Lb.	1,233	2,041	1,374	6,370
Finer than 56's .....	G. Lb.	8,591	10,392	46,206	10,224
Other wools .....	G. Lb.	4,018	1,498	16,154	32,926
Total wool, unmanufactured .....	G. Lb.	13,842	13,931	63,734	44,920
<b>Other animal products:</b>					
Bones, hoofs, and horns, unmanufactured .....	---	3/	202	92	1,371
Bristles, sorted, bunched, or prepared .....	Lb.	205	875	621	6,875
Fats, oils, greases, edible and inedible .....	---	3/	58	17	668
Feathers, crude .....	Lb.	377	609	216	444
Gelatin, edible .....	Lb.	721	347	1,925	2,919
Hair, unmanufactured .....	Lb.	939	688	4,800	3,236
Honey .....	Lb.	15	5	7,472	2,006
Other .....	Lb.	3/	189	878	4,530
Total other animal products .....	---	---	713	3/	165
			3,497	2	5,890
			72,332	---	23,861
Total animals and animal products .....	---	---	37,731	---	521,515
<b>VEGETABLE PRODUCTS</b>					
<b>Cotton, unmanufactured (48 lb.):</b>					
Cotton .....	Bale	1	142	11	98
Linters .....	Bale	26	497	340	22,392
Total cotton and linters .....	Bale	27	639	351	21,492
<b>Fruits and preparations:</b>					
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.) .....	Bu.	194	626	636	3,576
Berries .....	Lb.	1,352	215	394	4,405
Dates .....	Lb.	2,247	230	107	4,742
Figs .....	Lb.	3,290	278	38	3,621
Grapes (40 lb.) .....	Cu. Ft.	1	2	14,089	1,207
Melons .....	Lb.	2,355	98	474	1,614
Olives in brine .....	Gal.	1,351	1,831	13,511	1,079
Oranges, mandarin, canned .....	Gal.	2,071	410	8,155	569
Pineapples, canned, prepared or preserved .....	Lb.	8,153	904	25,714	10,325
Pineapple juice .....	Gal.	881	248	70,483	5,287
Other .....	---	3/	633	242	6,035
Total fruits and preparations .....	---	---	3,019	3/	8,708
			7,861	---	1,292
			5,286	---	1,702
			57,620	---	15,218
<b>Grains and preparations:</b>					
Barley grain (48 lb.) .....	Bu.	326	505	287	7,312
Barley malt .....	Lb.	9,593	489	5,773	10,724
Corn grain (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	80	178	59,144	2,226
Oats grain (32 lb.) .....	Bu.	260	251	2,420	2,986
Rice .....	Lb.	64	10	1,622	1,966
Rye grain (56 lb.) .....	Bu.	0	0	2,425	93
Wheat grain for domestic use (60 lb.) .....	Bu.	496	1,053	1,006	570
Wheat flour .....	Lb.	0	0	313	1,395
Other .....	---	3/	9	137	582
Total grains and preparations .....	---	---	979	3/	3,099
			3,465	---	1
			1,947	---	9,088
			26,121	---	27,701

Continued -



Table 10.-- U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,  
January 1964 and 1965 and July-January 1963-64 and 1964-65 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	January 1/ 1964			Value 1964			Quantity 1963-64			Value 1963-64			Quantity 1964-65			Value 1964-65		
		1964		1965	1,000 dollars		1,000	1963-64		1964-65	1,000 dollars		1,000	1963-64		1964-65	1,000 dollars		1,000
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
<b>Nuts and preparations:</b>																			
Almonds .....	Lb.	65	12	39	8	1,000	244	131	244	79	4,779	1,000	79	244	244	79	4,779	1,000	79
Brazil nuts .....	Lb.	1,178	484	402	244	244	23,593	23,540	4,779	4,779	4,779	4,779	4,779	23,540	23,540	4,779	4,779	4,779	4,779
Cashew nuts .....	Lb.	5,929	2,816	2,594	1,483	1,483	48,594	42,395	19,464	19,464	19,464	19,464	19,464	42,395	42,395	19,464	19,464	19,464	19,464
Coconut meat, fresh, frozen, or prepared ..	Lb.	14,352	5,398	1,762	697	697	91,775	78,252	11,337	11,337	11,337	11,337	11,337	78,252	78,252	11,337	11,337	11,337	11,337
Pistache nuts .....	Lb.	1,650	483	958	249	249	8,522	6,149	4,653	4,653	4,653	4,653	4,653	6,149	6,149	4,653	4,653	4,653	4,653
Other .....	---	3/	3/	558	170	170	3/	3/	5,923	5,923	5,923	5,923	5,923	3/	3/	5,923	5,923	5,923	5,923
Total nuts and preparations .....	---	---	---	6,313	2,851	2,851	---	---	46,235	46,235	46,235	46,235	46,235	---	---	46,235	46,235	46,235	46,235
<b>Oilseeds and products:</b>																			
<b>Oils, edible and inedible -</b>																			
Cacao butter .....	Lb.	1,124	609	572	291	291	7,392	7,546	3,836	3,836	3,836	3,836	3,836	7,546	7,546	3,836	3,836	3,836	3,836
Carmauba wax .....	Lb.	1,215	782	532	343	343	7,200	5,986	2,870	2,870	2,870	2,870	2,870	5,986	5,986	2,870	2,870	2,870	2,870
Castor oil .....	Lb.	6,247	6,370	634	635	635	64,191	73,711	6,731	6,731	6,731	6,731	6,731	73,711	73,711	6,731	6,731	6,731	6,731
Coconut oil .....	Lb.	61,129	71,775	6,996	8,559	8,559	228,370	221,138	24,787	24,787	24,787	24,787	24,787	221,138	221,138	24,787	24,787	24,787	24,787
Olive oil, edible .....	Lb.	4,555	1,392	1,272	446	446	21,635	31,668	7,305	7,305	7,305	7,305	7,305	31,668	31,668	7,305	7,305	7,305	7,305
Palm oil .....	Lb.	1,575	1,411	170	150	150	5,386	4,374	539	539	539	539	539	4,374	4,374	539	539	539	539
Palm kernel oil .....	Lb.	3,448	3,030	423	363	363	44,736	54,476	5,480	5,480	5,480	5,480	5,480	54,476	54,476	5,480	5,480	5,480	5,480
Tung oil .....	Lb.	1,210	1,750	341	368	368	14,892	18,543	4,779	4,779	4,779	4,779	4,779	18,543	18,543	4,779	4,779	4,779	4,779
Other .....	Lb.	1,581	837	361	136	136	15,470	11,622	2,990	2,990	2,990	2,990	2,990	11,622	11,622	2,990	2,990	2,990	2,990
Total oils (except essential) .....	Lb.	82,084	87,956	11,301	11,291	11,291	409,272	429,064	59,317	59,317	59,317	59,317	59,317	429,064	429,064	59,317	59,317	59,317	59,317
<b>Oilseeds -</b>																			
Copra .....	Lb.	63,694	61,598	5,004	4,785	4,785	361,095	388,642	27,078	27,078	27,078	27,078	27,078	388,642	388,642	27,078	27,078	27,078	27,078
Sesame seed .....	Lb.	1,762	1,043	264	133	133	10,716	10,877	1,641	1,641	1,641	1,641	1,641	10,877	10,877	1,641	1,641	1,641	1,641
Other .....	---	3/	3/	164	79	79	3/	3/	1,360	1,360	1,360	1,360	1,360	3/	3/	1,360	1,360	1,360	1,360
Total oilseeds .....	---	---	---	5,432	4,997	4,997	---	---	30,079	30,079	30,079	30,079	30,079	---	---	30,079	30,079	30,079	30,079
Protein meal (oilcake and meal) .....	Lb.	12,565	1,235	376	36	36	55,005	23,598	1,682	1,682	1,682	1,682	1,682	23,598	23,598	1,682	1,682	1,682	1,682
Total oilseeds and products .....	---	---	---	17,109	16,324	16,324	---	---	91,078	91,078	91,078	91,078	91,078	---	---	91,078	91,078	91,078	91,078
<b>Sugar and related products:</b>																			
Cane sugar .....	S.Ton	165	137	26,304	15,122	15,122	2,466	2,394	366,895	366,895	366,895	366,895	366,895	2,394	2,394	366,895	366,895	366,895	366,895
Molasses unfit for human consumption .....	Gal.	16,377	10,549	2,830	1,150	1,150	134,983	118,726	22,848	22,848	22,848	22,848	22,848	118,726	118,726	22,848	22,848	22,848	22,848
Other .....	---	3/	3/	788	580	580	3/	3/	4,579	4,579	4,579	4,579	4,579	3/	3/	4,579	4,579	4,579	4,579
Total sugar and related products .....	---	---	---	29,922	16,852	16,852	---	---	394,322	394,322	394,322	394,322	394,322	---	---	394,322	394,322	394,322	394,322
<b>Vegetables and preparations:</b>																			
Canned mushrooms .....	Lb.	1,043	162	507	121	121	7,334	3,769	3,815	3,815	3,815	3,815	3,815	3,769	3,769	3,815	3,815	3,815	3,815
Canned tomatoes, tomato paste and sauce ...	Lb.	6,088	4,430	841	499	499	71,340	68,399	8,107	8,107	8,107	8,107	8,107	68,399	68,399	8,107	8,107	8,107	8,107
Fresh or dried -	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Cucumbers .....	Lb.	15,556	18,117	1,200	1,210	1,210	22,544	23,881	1,731	1,731	1,731	1,731	1,731	23,881	23,881	1,731	1,731	1,731	1,731
Garlic .....	Lb.	810	903	195	79	79	9,834	8,914	1,615	1,615	1,615	1,615	1,615	8,914	8,914	1,615	1,615	1,615	1,615
Onions .....	Lb.	9,014	6,118	433	351	351	22,272	10,496	1,175	1,175	1,175	1,175	1,175	10,496	10,496	1,175	1,175	1,175	1,175
Potatoes, white .....	Lb.	17,877	36,626	460	1,169	1,169	46,512	189,591	4,762	4,762	4,762	4,762	4,762	189,591	189,591	4,762	4,762	4,762	4,762
Tomatoes, natural state .....	Lb.	32,210	37,078	4,347	3,731	3,731	47,359	50,206	5,667	5,667	5,667	5,667	5,667	50,206	50,206	5,667	5,667	5,667	5,667
Turnips and rutabagas .....	Lb.	12,071	9,488	278	215	215	66,326	68,109	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350	68,109	68,109	1,350	1,350	1,350	1,350
Pickled vegetables .....	Lb.	1,297	881	203	137	137	8,026	9,705	1,279	1,279	1,279	1,279	1,279	9,705	9,705	1,279	1,279	1,279	1,279
Tapioca, tapioca flour, and cassava .....	Lb.	16,687	16,245	592	514	514	137,570	174,497	5,092	5,092	5,092	5,092	5,092	174,497	174,497	5,092	5,092	5,092	5,092
Other .....	---	3/	3/	2,678	2,285	2,285	3/	3/	14,274	14,274	14,274	14,274	14,274	3/	3/	14,274	14,274	14,274	14,274
Total vegetables and preparations .....	---	---	---	11,734	10,311	10,311	---	---	45,398	45,398	45,398	45,398	45,398	---	---	45,398	45,398	45,398	45,398

Continued -

Continued -



Table 10.— U. S. agricultural imports for consumption: Quantity and value by commodity,  
January 1964 and 1965 and July-January 1963-64 and 1964-65 - Continued

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	January 1/ 1964		January 1/ 1965		Value 1964		Value 1965		Quantity 1963-64		Quantity 1964-65		Value 1963-64		Value 1964-65	
		Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
Other vegetable products:																	
Feeds and fodders (except oilcake and meal):	---	2,008	276	2,039	1,275	2,282	324	4,886	3,609	3/	10,652	10,429	1,000	10,652	10,429	3,928	3,928
Hops .....	Lb.	9	7	1,215	405	1,472	405	42	84	42	6,727	3,744	11,798	13,226	11,798	13,226	3,744
Jute and jute butts, unmanufactured .....	L.Ton:	1,041	665	782	366	1,410	3/	30,944	25,484	3/	11,442	8,564	11,442	8,564	11,442	8,564	11,280
Malt liquors .....	Gal.	5,718	3,691	1,214	622	2,537	1,410	3/	30,944	25,484	3/	11,442	8,564	11,442	8,564	11,442	8,564
Nursery and greenhouse stock .....	---	12,438	20,802	8,114	14,953	2,907	2,364	9,206	9,500	3/	6,264	4,937	162,043	171,292	162,043	171,292	764,058
Seeds, field and garden .....	Lb.	851	565	636	347	23,198	22,775	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Spices .....	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Tobacco, unmanufactured .....	Lb.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wines .....	Gal.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total other vegetable products .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total vegetable products .....																	
TOTAL SUPPLEMENTARY IMPORTS .....																	
COMPLEMENTARY																	
Bananas .....	Lb.	294,736	257,240	7,216	11,867	87,367	24,927	2,032,829	1,922,434	1,922,434	49,001	87,081	628,622	611,460	628,622	611,460	87,081
Coffee (including into Puerto Rico) .....	Lb.	261,683	61,132	422	352	2,422	352	3,363	2,247	1,520,582	3,970	3,048	66,055	67,644	66,055	67,644	12,804
Coffee essences, substitutes and adulterants:	Lb.	381	249	14,358	3,836	2,486	824	77,709	69,369	3/	12,814	13,817	13,817	13,817	13,817	13,817	13,817
Cocoa or cacao beans .....	Lb.	59,723	17,841	2,431	1,085	2,061	509	90	91	558,383	105,242	108,711	108,711	17,594	17,594	11,555	11,555
Cocoa and chocolate, prepared .....	Lb.	14,118	4,117	2,431	1,085	2,061	509	90	91	558,383	105,242	108,711	108,711	17,594	17,594	11,555	11,555
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc. ....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Essential or distilled oils .....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Fibers, unmanufactured .....	L.Ton:	11	27	3,457	1,704	3,457	1,704	467,495	2,338	2,338	17,594	11,555	11,555	17,594	11,555	11,555	11,555
Rubber, crude .....	Lb.	86,862	42,604	19,366	7,581	19,366	7,581	56,311	55,727	56,311	18,378	19,413	19,413	18,378	19,413	19,413	19,413
Silk, raw .....	Lb.	404	104	2,302	541	2,302	541	72,092	67,888	72,092	32,780	30,458	30,458	32,780	30,458	30,458	30,458
Spices .....	Lb.	8,294	4,046	3,023	1,220	4,914	1,939	121,665	75,514	121,665	5,156	6,734	6,734	5,156	6,734	6,734	6,734
Tea .....	Lb.	10,823	4,066	9,061	3,986	9,061	3,986	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wool, unmanufactured (free in bond) .....	G.Lb.	14,601	6,722	645	341	645	341	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other complementary agricultural products .....	---	3/	3/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL COMPLEMENTARY IMPORTS .....																	
TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS .....																	
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL IMPORTS .....																	
TOTAL IMPORTS, ALL COMMODITIES .....																	

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Less than 500.

3/ Reported in value only.

4/ Excludes the weight of "other hides and skins," reported in pieces only.

Table 11.-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,

July-December 1964

Country	Agricultural				Country	Agricultural				
	Exports	Imports				Exports	Imports			
		Total	Comple-	Supple-			Total	Comple-	Supple-	
		mentary	mentary			mentary	mentary		mentary	mentary
		-- Thousand dollars --				-- Thousand dollars --				
Greenland	3	8	0	8	Europe - Continued:					
Canada	330,437	95,958	4,277	91,681	Norway	16,968	1,432	39	1,393	
Miquelon and St. Pierre Is.	1	0	0	0	Denmark	40,442	32,933	99	32,834	
					United Kingdom	249,866	11,960	3,164	8,796	
<u>Latin American Republics:</u>					Ireland	11,348	2,693	571	2,122	
Mexico	39,725	99,678	45,537	54,141	Netherlands	234,819	40,554	6,463	34,091	
Guatemala	5,190	24,639	21,193	3,446	Belgium and Luxembourg	91,435	5,799	1,391	4,408	
El Salvador	4,449	14,319	12,602	1,717	Unidentified W. Europe 1/	0	0	0	0	
Honduras	2,512	15,920	14,097	1,823	France	76,027	38,407	5,571	32,836	
Nicaragua	2,967	13,944	6,066	7,878	West Germany	225,419	19,517	1,507	18,010	
Costa Rica	2,939	22,301	17,964	4,337	East Germany	4,439	370	0	370	
Panama	6,652	14,484	14,283	201	Austria	5,287	924	45	879	
Cuba	0	1,975	0	1,975	Czechoslovakia	775	497	44	453	
Haiti	4,258	7,804	5,313	2,491	Hungary	4,501	188	6	182	
Dominican Republic	10,958	54,361	24,016	30,345	Switzerland	35,603	6,463	796	5,667	
Colombia	11,176	132,515	127,532	4,983	Finland	9,074	700	8	692	
Venezuela	39,101	6,994	6,412	582	Estonia	0	0	0	0	
Ecuador	6,215	47,802	42,725	5,077	Latvia	1,061	2/	0	2/	
Peru	15,397	50,155	24,609	25,546	Lithuania	0	0	0	0	
Bolivia	8,369	1,832	970	862	Poland and Danzig	33,820	16,786	73	16,713	
Chile	18,147	1,694	70	1,624	U.S.S.R. (Russia)	6,627	789	265	524	
Brazil	89,630	248,180	202,883	45,297	Azores	417	54	0	54	
Paraguay	1,632	4,843	513	4,330	Spain	43,019	23,378	976	22,402	
Uruguay	1,327	5,246	46	5,200	Portugal	10,838	2,942	272	2,670	
Argentina	6,282	35,606	8,827	26,779	Gibraltar	68	6	2/	6	
Total L. A. Republics	276,926	804,292	575,658	228,634	Malta and Gozo	286	0	0	0	
					Italy	122,211	43,295	3,489	39,806	
<u>Other Latin America:</u>					Free Terr. of Trieste	237	17	2/	17	
British Honduras	1,133	5,395	4,264	1,131	Yugoslavia	48,802	8,252	148	8,104	
Canal Zone	134	8	8	0	Albania	0	37	2/	37	
Bermuda	3,108	0	0	0	Greece	13,614	17,609	266	17,343	
Bahamas	5,853	145	11	134	Rumania	2,004	93	39	54	
Jamaica	9,991	7,158	847	6,311	Bulgaria	1,591	480	201	279	
Leeward and Windward Is.	1,107	492	247	245	Turkey	23,234	27,795	823	26,972	
Barbados	990	910	0	910	Cyprus	283	496	317	179	
Trinidad and Tobago	5,301	2,518	678	1,840	Total Europe	1,348,926	306,105	26,752	279,353	
Netherlands Antilles	5,254	15	0	15						
French West Indies	743	3,444	931	2,513	<u>Asia:</u>					
British Guiana	2,081	4,806	35	4,771	Syrian Arab Republic	404	1,936	1,546	390	
Surinam	1,540	171	167	4	Lebanon	4,993	2,460	801	1,659	
French Guiana	43	4	0	4	Iraq	2,767	4,081	2,041	2,041	
Falkland Islands	0	0	0	0	Iran	24,994	10,185	1,027	9,158	
					Israel	33,071	619	167	452	
Total Latin America	314,204	829,358	582,846	246,512	Palestine	1	0	0	0	
					Jordan	5,442	0	0	0	
<u>Europe:</u>					Kuwait	2,242	1	0	1	
Iceland	2,269	208	90	118	Saudi Arabia	6,814	20	0	20	
Sweden	32,542	1,431	52	1,379	Other Arabia Pen. States	273	831	789	42	
										Continued

Continued -

Table 11-- U. S. agricultural exports and imports (for consumption): Value by country,  
July-December 1964 - Continued

Country	Agricultural			Country	Agricultural		
	Exports	Total	Imports		Exports	Total	Imports
		Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars			Thousand dollars	Thousand dollars
Asia - Continued:				Africa - Continued:			
Aden .....	736	57	42	Canary Islands .....	3,670	0	0
Bahrain .....	591	0	0	Other Spanish Africa .....	72	0	0
Afghanistan .....	151	620	0	Federal Rep. of Cameroon .....	439	2,394	2,237
India .....	276,674	40,219	12,796	Central African Republic .....	2	274	274
Goa, Damao, and Diu .....	0	0	0	Gabon .....	40	217	209
Pakistan .....	97,563	6,817	2,566	Mauritania .....	45	330	330
Nepal .....	38	0	0	Senegal .....	985	0	0
Ceylon .....	1,926	17,159	17,146	Guinea .....	1,970	794	792
Burma .....	7,771	4	4	Ivory Coast .....	2,157	27,342	27,328
Thailand .....	6,370	9,825	5,362	Togo .....	195	231	231
Viet-Nam .....	28,904	1,327	1,043	Other Western Africa .....	440	95	95
Laos .....	504	43	43	Chana .....	4,577	30,501	30,059
Cambodia .....	91	1,429	1,429	Nigeria .....	5,094	12,234	10,531
Malaysia .....	6,851	39,616	37,939	Sierra Leone .....	2/	775	775
Indonesia .....	8,558	58,995	57,392	British West Africa .....	0	0	0
Philippines .....	32,385	162,904	3,841	Madagascar .....	531	83	83
Macao .....	231	0	0	Angola .....	1,235	30,600	30,600
Other S. and S.E. Asia .....	2	37	37	Other W. Port. Africa .....	337	616	605
China .....	0	0	0	Liberia .....	4,332	12,925	12,906
Outer Mongolia .....	0	979	13	Congo (Leopoldville) .....	11,838	9,859	6,564
North Korea .....	0	0	0	Burundi and Rwanda .....	41	23,671	23,671
Korea, Republic of .....	59,335	3,564	2,692	Somali Republic .....	98	60	60
Hong Kong .....	22,166	1,345	148	Ethiopia .....	489	15,415	14,288
Taiwan .....	45,989	10,452	1,580	French Somaliland .....	113	66	56
Japan .....	352,289	20,509	7,954	Uganda .....	134	22,055	21,980
Nansei and Nanpo Islands .....	4,050	3	0	Kenya .....	369	9,600	9,332
Total Asia .....	1,039,176	396,037	158,397	Tanganyika .....	473	6,006	5,933
Australia and Oceania:				Zanzibar .....	216	118	118
Australia .....	19,029	108,617	291	Seychelles and Depend. ....	17	50	39
New Guinea .....	106	571	571	Mauritius and Depend. ....	162	822	94
New Zealand and W. Samoa .....	2,882	67,461	18,785	Mozambique .....	141	2,067	465
British W. Pacific Is. ....	425	6,233	29	Malagasy Republic .....	387	9,503	8,436
French Pacific Islands .....	864	68	65	Rep. of South Africa .....	16,623	21,792	561
Trust Terr. of Pacific Is. ....	873	0	0	Rhodesia and Nyasaland ....	1,059	1,754	322
Total Australia and Oceania .....	24,179	182,950	19,741	Total Africa .....	183,829	260,252	209,824
				Total all countries .....	3,240,755	2,070,668	1,001,837
Africa:				E. E. C. (Common Market):			
Morocco .....	11,058	1,173	686	Netherlands .....	234,819	40,554	6,463
Algeria .....	11,559	145	142	Belgium and Luxembourg ...	91,435	5,799	1,391
Tunisia .....	4,665	489	9	France .....	76,027	38,407	5,571
Libya .....	1,074	0	0	West Germany .....	225,419	19,517	1,507
United Arab Rep. (Egypt) .....	91,298	14,812	93	Italy .....	122,421	43,295	3,489
Sudan .....	5,311	1,182	63	Total E. E. C. ....	749,911	147,572	18,421

1/ Not available by countries.

2/ Less than \$500.



## Explanatory Note

U.S. foreign agricultural trade statistics in this report include official U.S. data based on compilations of the Bureau of the Census. Agricultural commodities consist of (1) nonmarine food products and (2) other products of agriculture which have not passed through complex processes of manufacture such as raw hides and skins, fats and oils, and wine. Such manufactured products as textiles, leather, boots and shoes, cigarettes, naval stores, forestry products, and distilled alcoholic beverages are not considered agricultural.

The trade statistics exclude shipments between the 50 States and Puerto Rico, between the 50 States and the island possessions, between Puerto Rico and the island possessions, among the island possessions, and intransit through the United States from one foreign country to another when documented as such through U.S. Customs.

**EXPORTS** The export statistics also exclude shipments to the U.S. armed forces for their own use and supplies for vessels and planes engaged in foreign trade. Data on shipments valued at less than \$100 are not compiled by commodity and are excluded from agricultural statistics but are reflected in nonagricultural and overall export totals in this report. The agricultural export statistics include shipments under P.L. 87-195 (Act for International Development), principally sales for foreign currency; under P.L. 83-480 (Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act), and related laws; and involving Government payments to exporters. (USDA payments are excluded from the export value.) Separate statistics on Government program exports are compiled by USDA from data obtained from operating agencies.

The export value, the value at the port of exportation, is based on the selling price (or cost if not sold) and includes inland freight, insurance, and other charges to the port. The country of destination is the country of ultimate destination or where the commodities are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured. When the shipper does not know the ultimate destination, the shipments are credited to the last country, as known to him at time of shipment from the United States, to which the commodities are to be shipped in their present form. Except for Canada, export shipments valued \$100-\$499 are included on the basis of sampling estimates; shipments to Canada valued \$100-\$1,999 are sampled.

**IMPORTS** Imports for consumption consist of commodities released from U.S. Customs custody upon arrival, or entered into bonded manufacturing warehouse, or withdrawn from bonded storage warehouse for consumption. The agricultural statistics exclude low-value shipments from countries not identified because of illegible reporting, but they are reflected in nonagricultural and overall import totals in this report.

The import value, defined generally as the market value in the foreign country, excludes import duties, ocean freight, and marine insurance. The country of origin is defined as the country where the commodities were grown or processed. Where the country of origin is not known, the imports are credited to the country of shipment.

Imports similar to agricultural commodities produced commercially in the United States and others that are interchangeable in use to any significant extent with such U.S. commodities are supplementary, or partly competitive. All other commodities are complementary, or noncompetitive.

Further explanatory material on foreign trade statistics and compilation procedures of the Bureau of the Census is contained in the publications of that agency.



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